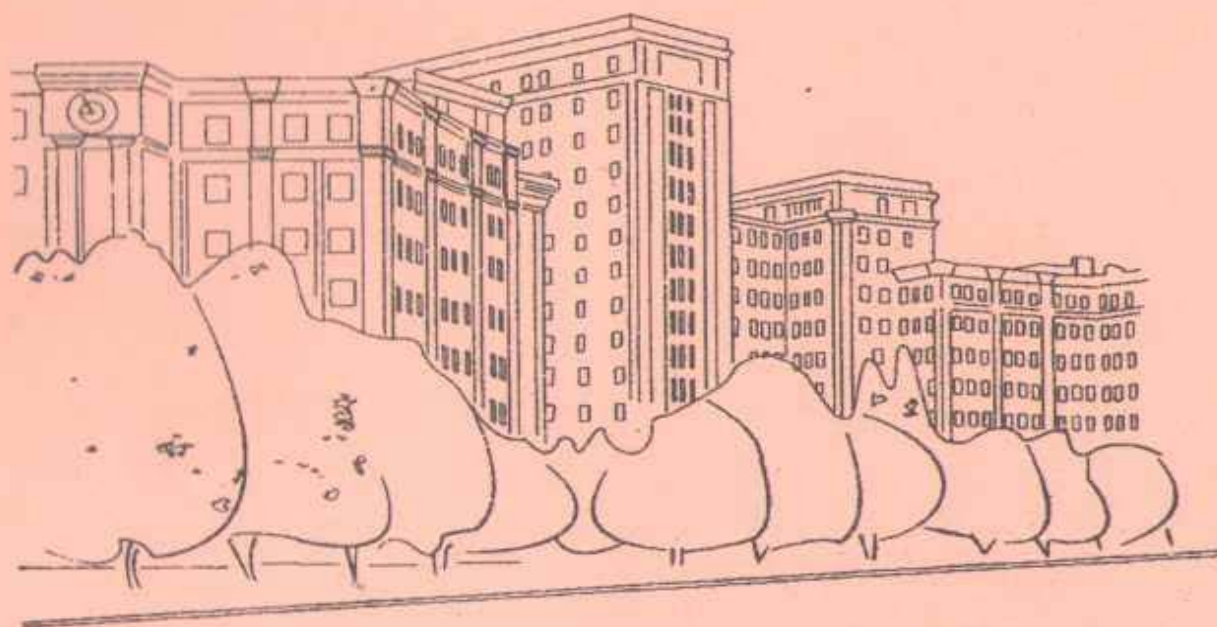


Міністерство освіти і науки України
Харківський національний університет
імені В. Н. Каразіна
Факультет іноземних мов

Працюємо самостійно

*Навчально-методичний посібник
для самостійної роботи з англійської мови
для студентів 3 курсу
факультету іноземних мов.
Частина 1*



Харків 2010

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МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ
ХАРКІВСЬКИЙ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ
ІМЕНІ В. Н. КАРАЗІНА

Працюємо
самостійно

Частина 1

***Навчально-методичний посібник
з самостійної роботи
для студентів 3 курсу
факультету іноземних мов***

Харків
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Рекомендовано до друку Науково-методичною радою
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Посібник призначений для студентів 3 курсу англійського відділення факультету іноземних мов. Мета посібника полягає у розвитку й удосконаленні граматичних і лексичних навичок, якими повинні володіти незалежні користувачі мови на рівні B2-C1, відповідно рівням володіння мовою „Загальноєвропейських Рекомендацій з мовної освіти, вивчення, викладання, оцінювання.” У посібнику представлені граматичні вправи, що допоможуть як опанувати новий матеріал за темою «Інфінітив», так і повторити теми «Іменник» і «Прикметник. Прислівник», що вивчалися на молодших курсах. Граматичний матеріал, що вивчається, відпрацьовується у контексті. Вправи, призначені для опрацювання лексичного матеріалу, передбачають як поглиблену роботу студентів над текстами підручника, так і різноманітні завдання, спрямовані на засвоєння лексичних одиниць.

Посібник призначений як для самостійної роботи студентів вдома, так і для роботи в аудиторії під керівництвом викладача.

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ВСТУП

На сучасному етапі, в умовах докорінних змін, що відбуваються у суспільстві й системі вищої освіти, процес викладання іноземних мов на спеціалізованих факультетах вищих навчальних закладів характеризується постійним зростанням ролі і значення самостійної роботи студентів. Збільшення частки самостійної роботи націлено на розвиток творчих здібностей студентів, підвищення їх мотивації та сприяння розвитку не тільки їх лінгвістичних знань, але й усвідомлюванню відповідальності студентів щодо отримання знань, що є необхідною складовою формування майбутніх фахівців у галузі викладання іноземної мови та перекладу, здатних самостійно й творчо вирішувати завдання, що постають перед ними.

Даний посібник призначений для розвитку та удосконалення лексичних та граматичних навичок студентів 3 курсу факультету іноземних мов, і є важливим та корисним доповненням до базових підручників, що використовуються на третьому курсі факультету іноземних мов.

Перша частина посібника пропонує граматичний матеріал за темою «Інфінітив», яка є основною граматичною темою у першому семестрі навчального року та граматичний матеріал, зв'язаний з повторенням тем «Іменник», «Прикметник» та «Прислівник». Усі граматичні вправи, за винятком перекладних, базуються на автентичних текстах.

Друга частина містить вправи, призначені для опрацювання лексичного матеріалу за аспектом «Аналітичне читання», які передбачають як поглиблену роботу студентів над текстами підручника, так і різноманітні завдання, спрямовані на засвоєння лексичних одиниць і вивчення їх словотворчого потенціалу.

Наявність відповідей до усіх завдань дає студентам можливість самостійно визначати ступень засвоєння учбового матеріалу.

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PART 1. GRAMMAR

Translate into English:

1.1. Infinitive

1.1.1. Infinitive as Subject

1. Усвідомлювати, що він був покараний ні за що, було вкрай неприємно, але йому нічого не залишалося, крім як безмовно прийняти покарання.
2. Здійснити кругосвітню подорож для Олени завжди було заповітною мрією, якій, на жаль, ніколи не судилося втілитися у життя.
3. «Полетіти на Місяць було б здорово, якби не було так дорого, тому ми не зможемо собі цього дозволити ще кілька років. Так що, тобі доведеться почекати», – сказала Міріам своєму чотирьохлітньому синові, який наполегливо просив маму взяти його у подорож на Місяць.
4. Жити у великому місті набагато дорожче, ніж у селі, до того ж, дихати свіжим сільським повітрям набагато корисніше для здоров'я, а мати під рукою сад і город дуже зручно.
5. Знати теорію не обов'язково означає розуміти, як щось працює, і навпаки, бути гарним практиком не означає бути таким само гарним теоретиком.
6. Понадіятися на нього у такій ситуації, звичайно, було помилкою, яку я дотепер не можу собі пробачити. Мені ніколи не варто було робити нічого подібного.
7. Для того, щоб стати гарним професіоналом, необхідно багато завзятості, знань і відданості тому, що робиш.
8. Поставити мету – півдороги до успіху. Завзято працювати над її досягненням – інші півдороги.
9. Скасувати наші плани, продовжити ігнорувати його, наскільки це було можливо, було моїм остаточним та найрозсудливішим рішенням.
10. Спостерігати за тим, як вони працюють у гаражі, стало її головним заняттям.
11. Незважаючи на неминучу небезпеку, перебувати тут у пастці з ним було майже блаженством.
12. Поводитися у Форкс нерозважливо потребувало б значної винахідливості – можливо, навіть більшої, ніж я могла собі дозволити.
13. Дозволити моїм очам бути настільки заповненими слізьми, що я не могла чітко бачити його риси, було таким марнотратством – божевіллям.
14. Назвати цей другий транспортний засіб мотоциклом навряд чи було справедливим, оскільки він, здавалося, не належав до того ж виду, що і мій мотоцикл, який раптово став виглядати пошарпаним.
15. Відповісти на його запитання, не образивши ані його, ані своїх почуттів, здавалося складнішим за все у світі.
16. Вимовити слово «прощай» означало б зробити його остаточним. Це було б рівносильним тому, що й надрукувати слово «Кінець» на останній сторінці рукопису.

- 17.Першим відвести погляд було помилкою, яку міг припустити тільки брехун, а я не був нездатним брехуном.
- 18.Скоїти злочин, який я жадав скоїти, було неправильним. Я знав це. Але залишити його на свободі, щоб він вчиняв напади знову, теж не можна було вважати правильним.
- 19.«Холоднокрівно вбити неповинну дитину – зовсім інше, яку б небезпеку для нас вона собою не являла. Якщо ми почнемо робити винятки, щоб захистити себе, ми ризикуємо втратити саму сутність того, хто ми є», – сказав Карлайл після хвилинного мовчання, не залишаючи шансів для компромісу.
- 20.Коли життя дарує вам мрію, що перевершує всі ваші сподівання, безглуздо горювати, коли цьому приходить кінець.
- 21.«Скажи-но, чи не було тут попереджень про ведмедів?» – «Ні, сер. Але ніколи не перешкодить триматися подалі та правильно зберігати свої їстівні припаси».
- 22.Незабаром буде важко навіть згадати про причину всієї цієї плутанини. Мій день народження вже здавався давньою давниною.
- 23.Тепер говорити з нею було б нелегко, особливо просити її про послугу.
- 24.Сумно усвідомлювати, що я більше не головна героїня, що у моєї історії настав кінець.
- 25.Було б, напевно, краще обійтися без дорослих, які могли б розповісти про це Чарлі.
- 26.Було нелегко стриматися та не видати себе. Але було ще важче відповісти, вимовити це слово.
- 27.Як тільки вам хтось стає небайдужим, оцінювати його логічно стає неможливим.
- 28.Коли Джейкоб так це пояснив, стало майже неможливо не співчувати Сему. Мені довелося нагадувати собі, що більше немає причин ненавидіти його.
- 29.Вона мимохідь поскаржилася на зрослий апетит хлопчиків, але нескладно було помітити, що вона не заперечувала дбати про них.
- 30.Можливо, це неправильно – так сильно захоплюватися міфами та легендами, повертатися спиною до людського світу, але мені так подобається.
- 31.З мене було достатньо слухати історії про родину, про належність до якої я колись мріяла.
- 32.Усвідомлення того, що я обійдуся малою кров'ю, втішало, але цього було недостатньо, щоб вселити в мене надію, щоб змусити мене відчути полегшення, яке явно відчувала вона.

1.1.2. Infinitive as Predicate

1. Я й не сподівалася, що майбутнє протистояння інтересів розв'яжеться мирно. Але чому б не спробувати почати якомога дружелюбніше?
2. «Тебе визволили з-під домашнього арешту, і в нас немає планів на вихідні, – він посміхнувся. – Чому б нам не відсвяткувати твоє звільнення?»
3. «Чому б не полегшити йому життя? Те, що він робить, і без того досить складно».

4. Звертатися до неї за допомогою після того, що вона зробила минулої осені! Я б ніколи не повірила, що ти навіть заговориш з нею знову, якби не чула цього сама.
5. Щоб я йому допомагав! Боронь Боже! Я б не простягнув йому руку допомоги, навіть якби від цього залежало моє життя.
6. З усіх речей вибрати найнікчемнішу! Це так на неї схоже! Досить сказати, що вона вже змарнувала цілу купу грошей на подібні речі. І вона ніяк не позбудеться цієї руйнівної звички.
7. Чому б не влаштувати випускний вечір у лісі? Це була б свіжа ідея. Традиційні святкування такі нудні!
8. Навіщо звертатися до Сема, якщо ти ще навіть не спробував зробити це сам? Попросити, щоб Сем усе за тебе зробив, завжди легше, ніж самому докладати зусиль, чи не так?
9. Навіщо вирішувати зараз? Ми не вимагаємо, щоб ви дали нам остаточну відповідь негайно. Ми розуміємо, що це рішення важко прийняти.
10. Щоб він одружився з нею! Невже ти говориш правду? Що могло змусити його це зробити? Я думала, що його неможливо вмовити на шлюб.

1.1.3. Infinitive as Predicative

1. Моєю метою було втекти так далеко, щоб жах за мною повністю загубився вдалині, щоб його стало неможливо відшукати, навіть якби я передумала.
2. На мить я не могла не бути егоїсткою. Все, чого я прагнула, було залишатися з ним якомога довше протягом того обмеженого часу, який був даний мені.
3. Я не знала, з чого почати. І ніхто не міг знайти потрібних слів. Але продовжувати мовчати було нестерпно. Чому б не порушити мовчання, нарешті?
4. «Мені шкода», – сказав він, потім завагався, немов не знав, як сформулювати те, про що він думав.
5. Я ще не говорила Чарлі про тривалішу поїздку, я все ще не певна, як краще повідомити йому цю новину.
6. Його губи були стиснуті, немов він намагався вирішити, яким чином висловитися. Вираз його обличчя було важко збагнути.
7. Якби я прийшла до одного з інших його офісів, чи здогадалася б я, про що його попросити?
8. «Отже», – почав я, вибравши для початку найменш важливе запитання.
9. Це мене трохи здивувало. Я думала, що Джейкоба майже неможливо засмутити.
10. «Ти маєш рацію», – погодився він. – «Деяких людей складно відговорити».
11. Його відповідь мене збентежила. Я думала, що метою від'їзду було надання його родині можливості жити у спокої. Навіщо було їхати, якщо вони теж не збиралися залишатися? Я пильно на нього дивилася, намагаючись збагнути, що він мав на увазі.

12. Те, чого я прагну і що мені потрібно, це бути з тобою, і я знаю, що більше ніколи не зможу залишити тебе знову, і тепер у мене забагато приводів, щоб залишитися.
13. Вони знали, що жоден з них не заслуговував осудження.
14. Не там я шукав, намагаючись обдурити самого себе, переконати себе у тому, що все буде так, як мені того хотілося.
15. Сподіваюся, ти не заперечуєш проти того, щоб вжити кілька запобіжних заходів. Дозволити мені довести тебе до кордону – це перше, і взяти з собою мобільний, щоб я знав, коли тебе забрати, – це друге.
16. Мені пощастило більше, ніж я на те заслуговувала. Емет – це усе, що б я попросила, якби я знала саму себе достатньо, щоб знати, що просити.
17. Чому б не запитати у нього, як це зробити? Тобі ж не важко буде це зробити? Це найменше, чим ти можеш мені допомогти.
18. З нею складно сперечатися. Її позиція полягає у тому, щоб стояти на своєму, доки ви, нарешті, не поступитеся, навіть якщо її позиція помилкова. – Як не соромно говорити таке про неї! Хіба не грубо критикувати людей за свої ж недоліки?
19. Проблема з проектом полягала у тому, щоб знайти засоби його реалізації. Ніхто не проявляв особливого бажання співпрацювати. І, зрештою, Саймон подумав, чому б це не облишити.
20. Погодитися з такими умовами було дурістю. Я просто не можу зрозуміти, чому було не попросити у них часу на те, щоб усе обміркувати, перш ніж сліпо приймати всі їхні умови.
21. Їхня стратегія полягала не в тому, щоб вчити те, що їм задавали, а у тому, щоб робити шпаргалки і списувати на іспитах. І хоча спійматися на цьому передбачало суворе покарання, це не знеохочувало їх повторювати це знову і знову. Вони просто не бажали вчитися, тому що бути розумним суперечило моді. Навіщо?

1.1.4. Infinitive as Part of Compound Verbal Modal Predicate

1. Відкрити вікна у незнайомому місці й бути не в змозі згадати хоч що-небудь, що могло б привести мене сюди, було дуже ніяково і тривожно. Потім я помітила закривавлену пов'язку на руці, і було вже не важко здогадатися, що я, мабуть, знепритомніла, як це звичайно зі мною бувало, коли я бачила кров.
2. «Чому б тобі тепер не сказати мені правду, Джейн? Тобі висунули обвинувачення, і ти повинна мати можливість захистити себе», – сказала вона, і її тон був занадто суворий, щоб послухатися.
3. «Не думаю, що він би розсміявся. Щоб він так себе повів у такій небезпеці? – сказала вона. – Тобі, мабуть, це наснилося».
4. «Не будь дурнем. Це не просто подряпина, і до рани могла потрапити інфекція, – відповів Пітер. – Послухай, Джейн, мені доведеться залишити тебе з Едвардом, поки я приведу лікаря. Ти повинна змити кров вологою ганчіркою і допомогти йому попийти». Я кивнула і нервово простежила, як він вийшов з кімнати. Я чула, як він повертав ключ у замку.

5. Тебе спіймали на місці злочину, отже, чому б тобі не зізнатися, що все підстроїти було твоєю ідеєю? Я бачив, як ти тайкома вислизав у той час як ти повинен був працювати над проектом.
6. Тобі слід було почекати до ранку, а потім ми б разом могли відвідати її. Піти до неї без мене було дуже егоїстично з твого боку. Тепер вона, мабуть, вважає мене безжалісним.
7. Церемонія почалася, і незабаром я почула, як священник дійшов до того моменту у весіллі, коли йому потрібно було запитати: «Чи є хоч одна причина, з якої ці двоє не можуть бути з'єднані узами шлюбу?» Було б несподівано, якби хто-небудь підвівся і сказав, що така причина є, але цьому не судилося статися, не на цьому весіллі.
8. Звичайно, нам не варто було на щось сподіватися, але Джейн і я почувалися б багатими і £2000 у кишені, і ми усе ще б мали змогу допомагати ще стільком бідним людям.
9. Еліс, не потрібно вважати, що тобі вдасться вийти з цієї кімнати таким чином. Так вчинити – верх брутальності.
10. На жаль, ми можемо уявити собі, наскільки іншим могло б бути наше життя. Але даремно горювати через те, чому не зарадиш. Неможливо змінити те, що вже у минулому. Тому чому б не перегорнути сторінку і не жити далі? Це було б найкращим, що можна зробити.
11. Мабуть, вона зараз приземляється у Майямі. Поїхати туди завжди було її заповітною мрією. Чому б не порадіти за неї, що її мрія нарешті здійснилася?
12. Ти вже досить доросла і повинна знати, як поводитися у громадських місцях. На твоєму місці мені було б соромно за те, що мене довелося висадити з автобуса за порушення громадського порядку. Ех ти, таке вчинити!
13. Пережити землетрус і бути змушеною слухати його моралі про те, як поводитися в екстремальних ситуаціях, було для неї занадто. Вона більше не могла це терпіти. Усе, чого їй тоді хотілося, це залишитися на самоті та відпочити.

1.1.5. Infinitive as Part of Compound Verbal Aspect Predicate

1. «Раніше я прокидався о 4 ранку та починав чхати, іноді по 5 годин. Я намагався з'ясувати, що це в мене за алергія, але, зрештою, дійшов висновку, що це, мабуть, алергія на свідомість». (Джеймс Тербер)
2. «Банкір – це людина, яка позичає вам свою парасольку, коли світить сонце, але вимагає її повернути, щойно починається дощ». (Марк Твен)
3. «Я ніколи не вгадую. Головна помилка – будувати теорію, не маючи даних. Поступово починаєш перебріхувати факти, щоб вони вписувалися у теорію, замість того, щоб теорії відповідали фактам». (Сер Артур Конан Дойл)
4. «Реальність – це те, що не зникає, коли перестаєш у неї вірити». (Пилип К. Дік)

5. «Ви знаходите силу, сміливість і впевненість щораз, коли дійсно зупиняєтеся, щоб подивитися в обличчя своїм страхам. Ви можете сказати собі: «Я пережив цей жах. Я можу впоратися і з наступним, який зустрінеться на шляху». Ви повинні робити те, що на вашу думку ви зробити не в змозі». (Елеонора Рузвельт)
6. «Історики – як глухі, які продовжують відповідати на запитання, які їм ніхто не ставив». (Лев Толстой)
7. «Боги не люблять людей, які мало працюють. Люди, які постійно не зайняті чим-небудь, можуть почати думати». (Тері Прачет)
8. «Переконайтеся, що ви закінчили говорити до того, як аудиторія перестала вас слухати». (Дороті Сарноф)
9. «Я перестав вірити у Санта-Клауса, коли моя мама відвела мене до нього в універмаг і він попросив у мене автограф». (Ширлі Темпл)
10. «Мозок – дивний орган. Він починає працювати, щойно ви прокидаєтеся вранці, і не перестає, доки Ви не приходите на роботу в офіс». (Роберт Фрост)
11. «Ви не перестаєте сміятися, тому що старієте. Ви старієте, тому що перестаєте сміятися». (Майкл Прітчард)
12. «Ви розумієте, що старієте, коли зупиняєтеся, щоб зав'язати шнурки і думаєте, чим би ще зайнятися, поки ви тут унизу». (Джордж Бернс)
13. «Багато з людей упускають свою частку щастя не тому, що вони так і не знайшли її, а тому, що вони не зупинилися, щоб нею насолодитися». (Вільям Фезер)
14. «Щоб одержати те, чого прагнеш, перестань робити те, що не працює». (Деніс Уівер)
15. «Дайте людині здоров'я і курс, якого триматися, і вона ніколи не зупиниться, щоб перейматися тим, чи щаслива вона». (Джордж Бернارد Шоу)
16. «Не один раз я бачив, як шляхетна людина, що загнала у кут свого ворога, зупинялася, щоб помолитися, перш ніж знищити його». (Марк Твен)
17. «Коли я був молодий, я думав, що гроші – найголовніше в житті, а зараз, коли я старий, я знаю, що так воно і є». (Оскар Уайльд)
18. «Мій прадід мав звичай говорити своїй дружині, моїй прабабці, яка, у свою чергу, говорила своїй дочці, моїй бабусі, яка повторювала це своїй дочці, моїй матері, яка звичайно нагадувала своїй дочці, моїй сестрі, що добре й красномовно говорити – це велике мистецтво, і що таке ж велике мистецтво – знати, коли вчасно зупинитися». (Вольфганг Амадей Моцарт)
19. «Почати цілеспрямовано думати – значить увійти до складу тих сильних розумом, хто визнає невдачі тільки як шлях до успіху». (Джеймс Аллен)
20. «Люди, що живуть у минулому, повинні підкорятися людям, що живуть у майбутньому. А якщо ні, то світ би почав перевертатися навпаки». (Арнольд Бенет)
21. «Складно почати рухатися, якщо не знати, куди рухатися, як це робити й чи дістанешся місця призначення». (Пітер Нівіо Зарленга)

1.1.6. Infinitive as Object

1. «Я вважаю, що бути хворим – одне з найбільших задоволень у житті, тільки якщо бути не занадто хворим». (Самюель Батлер)
2. «Важливо не переставати ставити запитання. У цікавості свої підстави для існування. Неможливо не відчувати благоговіння, коли споглядаєш загадки вічності, життя, чудесної структури реальності. Досить, якщо ти щодня намагаєшся зрозуміти невелику частину цієї таємниці. Ніколи не втрачай священної цікавості». (Альберт Ейнштейн)
3. «Не можу не думати, що загроза пекла створює стільки ж демонів, скільки суворі кримінальні кодекси безжалісної гуманності створюють злочинців». (Лорд Байрон)
4. «У своїх виданнях я намагаюся продемонструвати, що ми живемо у прекрасному і упорядкованому світі, а не у хаосі, позбавленому норм, як нам часом здається. Мої підлеглі теж часто грайливі. Не можу не осміювати всю нашу рішучу впевненість. Наприклад, дуже кумедно навмисно змішувати два-три виміри, площину й простір, або жартувати над гравітацією. Ви певні, що підлога не може бути ще й стелею? Ви абсолютно впевнені, що йдете вгору, коли піднімаєтеся сходами? Чи можете ви бути впевнені, що неможливо з'їсти тістечко та зберегти його?» (Моріц Корнелій Ешер)
5. «Громадськість – це те, на що я не можу не дивитися як на ворога, і до чого не можу звертатися без почуття ворожості». (Джон Кітс)
6. Якщо не можеш не хвилюватися, пам'ятай, що хвилювання теж не може тобі допомогти.
7. «Коли займаєшся систематично і цілеспрямовано, максимально використовуючи й розширюючи свої здатності, неможливо не почати відчувати позитивний настрій та впевненість у собі». (Брайан Трейсі)
8. «Ніколи не бійся протоптувати дорогу самотійно. Знай свій шлях та слідуй йому, куди б він не привів; не варто думати, що потрібно йти чиймись слідами». (Гіту Белін)
9. «Не бійтеся зазнати невдачі. Не витрачайте сили, намагаючись приховати невдачі. Вчіться на своїх помилках та йдіть назустріч наступному випробуванню. Терпіти поразки – це нормально. Якщо ви не робите помилок, ви не розвиваєтеся». (Стенлі Джуд)
10. «Не бійтеся йти повільно, бійтеся тільки стояти на місці». (Китайське прислів'я)
11. «Нехай дружина робить так, щоб чоловік з радістю повертався додому, і нехай чоловік робить так, щоб їй було шкода бачити, як він іде». (Мартін Лютер)
12. «Мені гірко думати, що неможливо отримати від людини ґрунтовну критику, доки не спровокуєш її. Жорстока правда несе у собі гіркоту». (Генрі Девід Торо)
13. «Люди прагнуть поліпшити оточення, але не схильні вдосконалювати самих себе». (Джеймс Аллен).

- 14.«Добрі слова можуть бути короткими, і їх неважко сказати, але їх луна воістину нескінченна». (Мати Тереза)
- 15.«Особисто я завжди готовий вчитися, хоча мені не завжди подобається, коли мене навчають». (Вінстон Черчель)
- 16.«Немає такого поняття як людина, занадто зарозуміла для того, щоб битися; є таке поняття як нація, яка має рацію настільки, що їй не потрібно переконувати інших у своїй правоті силоміць». (Уілсон Вудроу)
- 17.«Повітряні замки – у них так легко знайти притулок і їх так легко будувати». (Хенрік Ібсен)
- 18.«Ніхто не може переконати іншого змінитися. Кожен з нас стереже ворота до змін, які можна відкрити тільки зсередини. Ми не в змозі відкрити ворота іншого, ні за допомогою переконання, ні за допомогою емоційного заклику». (Мерілін Фergusон)
- 19.«Сюрреалізм не дозволяє, щоб ті, хто присвячує себе йому, відрікалися від нього, коли їм заманеться. Є всі підстави вважати, що він впливає на розум подібно наркотикам; як і наркотики, він створює певний стан потреби і може штовхати людину на жахливі заколоти». (Андре Бретон)
- 20.«Людам, які не закохані, не дано зрозуміти, як розумний чоловік може страждати через саму звичайну жінку. Це подібно подиву від того, що кожен може бути уражений холерою через таке незначне створіння як холерний вібріон». (Марсель Пруст)
- 21.«Сильна нація, як і сильна людина, може дозволити собі бути великодушною, рішучою, турботливою і стриманою. Вона може собі дозволити простягати іншим руку допомоги. Саме слабка нація, як і слабка людина, повинна погрожувати, вихвалитися, поводитися необачно та демонструвати інші ознаки незахищеності». (Джимі Картер)
- 22.«Мені завжди подобалося дивитися на оптимістичну сторону життя, але я досить реалістична людина, щоб знати, що життя – складна штука». (Уолт Дісней)

1.1.7. Arakin, Part 3, Unit 1 + Infinitive as Subject, Predicate, Predicative, Part of Modal/Verbal Aspect Predicate and Object

1. Зупинитися у цьому мальовничому місці на початку червня було б рідкою насолодою. Говорять, у кожного свій смак, але це місце, безсумнівно, припадає до смаку кожному. Там багато лісів для прогулянок і кілька гарних озер для купання теплим сонячним днем. Чим більше часу ти там проводиш, тим більше переконуєшся, що це місце більше схоже на казковий чарівний сад, ніж на звичайний будинок відпочинку. Чому б нам не провести там залишок відпустки? Це буде відмінна можливість відпочити від гучного міста й подихати свіжим повітрям. Може, у тебе, нарешті, покращиться настрій.
2. Перед нею було складно встояти, коли вона починала жартувати. Я раніше був у захваті від того, як вона завжди знала, що сказати і як підняти настрій. Коли щось не виходило, як їй того хотілося, вона мала звичай намагатися

експериментувати, доки все не ставало їй до смаку. Ця її звичка часто втягувала її у неприємні історії, але потрапивши у неприємності, вона могла зі смаком обвести кого завгодно навколо пальця, і, зрештою, ви б ніколи не подумали, що вона винна у всій цій плутанині. Дуже шкода, що зараз, стільки років потому, їй доводиться заробляти собі на життя, чистячи картоплю й відчищаючи пригорілий жир від каструль і сковорідок у Макдональдсу.

3. Ручку було нелегко повернути. Нею не користувалися, мабуть, років 10. Ходили чутки, що колишні власники переїхали після того, як вони втратили постійний прибуток, а на гроші, які вони збирали все своє життя, вони купили невеликий заміський будиночок на півночі країни, де й оселилися.
4. «Проблема у тому, щоб переконати Сьюзан погодитися», – сказав я, спостерігаючи, як вона висипала ще одну порцію соусу до печені, щоб вона загустіла, і перемішувала її із серйозним і замисленим виглядом. Потім вона зупинилася, щоб убрати залишки від свого готування й викинути їх у відро для сміття. Через якийсь час вона пообіцяла спробувати з нею переговорити. Правда, про всякий випадок, вона попросила мене внести свій внесок, купивши вишукану прикрасу, яка б сподобалася Сьюзан.

1.1.8. Infinitive as Attribute

1. Коли людина зникає, мій обов'язок – з'ясувати її долю, але зробивши це, з мого боку питання вичерпується, і за умови, що немає нічого кримінального, я більш схильний замовчувати особисті скандали, ніж їх розголошувати.
2. Менсон заприсягається, що на кораблі є привиди, і що він нізащо б не залишився на ньому ні на день, якби йому було куди піти.
3. Маючи неупереджену пристрасть до мистецтва, в нього було справжнє бажання привертати увагу знавців до таланту, надзвичайно оригінального; але він був занадто гарним журналістом, щоб не усвідомлювати, що «людський інтерес» сприятиме йому у здійсненні поставленої мети.
4. Раніше видатною рисою вважалося бути молодшим за 40, а зараз вважається безглуздом бути старшим за 25.
5. Мені нічого було сказати, і тому я сидів мовчки, намагаючись із ввічливості виявляти зацікавленість у розмові; а оскільки мені здавалося, що на мене ніхто не звертає особливої уваги, то я вільно спостерігав за Стріклендом.
6. Ви хочете сказати, що вам нічого було їсти і пити цілих 2 дні? Це жахливо.
7. Якби я писав роман, а не розповідав факти, які знаю про одну цікаву особу, я б багато чого винайшов, щоб пояснити таку зміну точки зору.
8. Місіс Макендрю поділяла загальну думку своєї статі, що чоловік завжди негідник, якщо він кидає жінку, з якою він пов'язаний, але що у такому випадку в цьому значною мірою винна жінка.
9. Я завжди вважав, що було б приємно мати з ким поговорити, коли стомлюєшся від роботи.

10. Колись ці картини будуть коштувати більше, ніж є у твоїй крамниці. Пам'ятаєш, як Моне не міг нікого переконати купити свої картини навіть за сотню франків? Скільки вони тепер коштують?
11. О, любий мій, пам'ятаєш, що ти тільки що почув? Він звик до комфорту й до того, що про нього хтось дбає. Як ти думаєш, скільки пройде часу, перш ніж йому набридне брудна кімнатка у брудному готелі? До того ж, у нього немає грошей. Він повинен повернутися.
12. «Я завжди говорю, – міркував капітан Ніколс, – коли ти завдаєш людині болю, завдавай його чимало. Це дає тобі трохи часу, щоб оглядітися й подумати, що робити далі».
13. «Ви дивитеся на мої картини? – сказала вона, простеживши за моїм поглядом. – Звичайно, я не можу дозволити собі оригінали, але для мене розрада мати й ці картини».
14. Пристрасть, яка втримувала Стрікланда, – це була пристрасть створювати прекрасне. Вона не давала йому спокою. Є люди, чиє бажання знайти істину настільки велике, що для її досягнення, вони здатні підірвати самі підвалини свого світу.
15. Мій намір полягав у тому, щоб зупинитися там і нічого не сказати про ту подію, яка створила порожнечу у моєму житті, яку минулі два роки мало чим змогли заповнити.
16. Я вважаю, ви досить добре мене знаєте, Ватсон, щоб розуміти, що я анітрошки не нервова людина. Разом з тим, це дурість, а не хоробрість – відмовлятися визнавати небезпеку, коли вона так близько.
17. Він мало що робить сам. Він тільки планує. Але його агенти численні й прекрасно організовані. Коли є злочин, який необхідно скоїти, папір, який потрібно викрасти, або, скажімо, будинок, який слід обшукати та пограбувати, чи людина, якої треба позбавитися, професорові повідомляють, справу організують та виконують.
18. Дійсно справи в нас йшли дуже повільно, і я навчився боятися таких періодів бездіяльності, тому що з досвіду знав, що мозок мого компаньйона був настільки надзвичайно активним, що небезпечно було залишати його без матеріалу, над яким можна було б працювати. Тому я прославляв містера Овертона, хто б він не був, оскільки він прийшов зі своїм загадковим повідомленням, порушивши той небезпечний спокій, який обіцяв більшу безпеку для мого друга, ніж усі хвилювання бурхливого життя.
19. Але смію зауважити, що ви могли звернути увагу на те, що коли ви заходите до поштового відділення і вимагаєте показати корінець повідомлення іншої людини, з боку службовців можливе деяке небажання надати вам таку послугу.
20. «Дуже добре, сер, – сказав Шерлок Холмс. – Можу я тим часом запитати, чи є у вас своя теорія, яка б пояснювала зникнення парубка?» – « Ні, сер. Він досить великий і дорослий, щоб самому про себе подбати, і якщо він настільки дурний, щоб загубитися, я повністю відмовляюся брати відповідальність за його пошуки».

21. Пояснення одне: цей юнак дійсно спадкоємець великого майна, якими б обмеженими не були його кошти у даний момент, і не виключається можливість того, що було організовано змову утримувати його заради викупу.
22. Звичайно, у мене спочатку не було особливих причин пов'язувати ці поїздки зі зникненням Годфрі Стаунтона, і я був лише схильний розглядати їх на тих загальних підставах, що все, що стосується доктора Армстронга, зараз представляє для нас інтерес, але ж тепер, коли я дізнаюся, що він так ретельно стежить за тим, щоб його не переслідували на цих екскурсіях, ця справа здається серйознішою, і я не заспокоюся, поки не внесу до неї ясність.
23. Він знає, де цей юнак, і якщо він знає, тоді, мабуть, це наша провина, якщо ми не в змозі також про це довідатися. Не в моїх звичках виходити з гри за таких обставин.
24. Не сумніваюся, що ви знайдете де розважитися у цьому місті, а я сподіваюся принести вам до вечора більш сприятливий звіт.

1.1.9. Infinitive as Adverbial Modifier

1. Бідолаха майже втратив розум від горя, і проте йому довелося поїхати до Лондону і зіграти цей матч, адже він не міг вийти з гри без пояснень, які б видали його секрет.
2. Я б хотів у загальних рисах змалювати особистість цієї людини, але намагатися зробити це на папері здається самовпевненим, тому що моє власне уявлення про нього у найкращому разі неясне і неточне. Кілька разів я думав, що я вловив зачіпку, яка могла б пояснити його, але тільки щоб розчаруватися, коли він представляв себе у новому світлі, що руйнувало всі мої висновки.
3. Мене кілька разів піднімали з ліжка, щоб я це послухав, але мені не варто й казати, що я так і не зміг відчутти нічого протиприродного.
4. Паковий лід, який формувався на півдні від нас, частково розтанув, а вода така тепла, що наводить мене на думку, що ми знаходимося в одному з тих відгалужень Гольфстріму, які проходять між Гренландією та островом Шпіцберген.
5. Обпершись на лікоть, він підвівся на ліжку і, оглядаючись по сторонах, щоб упевнитися, що ми самі, знаком запросив мене підійти і сісти поруч з ним.
6. Щоб зробити свою розповідь зрозумілішою, мені варто трохи розповісти про один-два випадки зі свого минулого життя, які проливають світло на наступні події.
7. Я прибув до Бостону 12 жовтня 1993 року і одразу ж вирушив у офіс фірми, щоб подякувати за їхню люб'язність.
8. Його обличчя було хворобливо жовтим і глибоко порите віспою, тому загальне враження було настільки неприємним, що майже викликало відразу.

9. Деякі студенти, які протягом наступної години випадково проходили повз, були вельми здивовані побачити поважного професора філософії та його улюблену студентку, що сиділи на бруднющому березі.
10. Проте, такі в нас справи, що трохи енергії та проблеск інтелекту, яким він володів, повністю йдуть на роботу, необхідну для того, щоб роздобути певні металеві диски, за які можна купити хімічні елементи, необхідні для підтримки його невблаганно старіючих тканин, і дах над головою, який захищав би його від негоди.
11. Чому б не сходити за грибами? Це б допомогло тобі трохи відволіктися. А відволіктися – це саме те, що тобі зараз необхідно. Можливо, я помиляюсь, але мені здається, що якщо ти ще хоч трохи залишишся тут з усіма цими думками, то ти доживешся до того, що збожеволієш. Мені б не хотілося, щоб тебе забрали до психіатричної лікарні. – Тебе послухати, так я перебуваю на межі божевілля! Може, у мене зараз і не кращі часи, але вони обов'язково скоро закінчатся, мені просто потрібен час, щоб їх пережити.
12. Я досить здивована тебе бачити. Що могло привести тебе сюди? – Боюся, я прийшла, щоб повідомити неприємну новину. Я бачила, як поліцейські заарештували твого брата й відвезли його до поліцейської ділянки, і я подумала, що буде розсудливим з мого боку прийти та повідомити тобі про це. – Ну так, звісно, чому ще завітати сюди?
13. На тебе подивитися, так я б сказала, що ти вампір. Бути таким блідим і з такими колами під очами, напевно, нездорово. Чому б не звернутися до лікаря? Може, ти занедужав на якусь серйозну хворобу. Давай я відвезу тебе до найближчої лікарні, щоб тебе оглянули.
14. Зустрівши на вулиці, я б тебе не впізнав. Бридке каченя, яке я знав дитиною, виросло і перетворилося на чарівного граціозного лебедя. І від цього мені ще приємніше тебе бачити. Чому б не піти куди-небудь перекусити й побалакати?
15. Він розумів, що те, що вона казала, було занадто резонним, щоб заперечити, і тому йому нічого не залишалося, окрім як погодитися. Але погоджуючись, він дивився убік, немов спостерігаючи, як хлопчики грали на майданчику.
16. Вона повернулася додому і побачила, що там на неї чекає несподівана вечірка. Вона була вражена, побачивши стільки людей, які їй усміхалися, і стільки подарунків, які чекали, коли їх розгорнуть. Вона була занадто зворушена, щоб вимовити хоч слово. Все, що вона могла зробити, це стояти на порозі та плакати.
17. Залишити її саму було більшим, що я міг зробити, щоб допомогти. Все, що їй потрібно було у той момент, це щоб її залишили саму. Але я певен, що вона досить сильна, щоб подолати своє горе. – Було б чудово бачити її всміхненою, а не втіленням скорботи, немов жити далі – складніше за все.
18. Хвилюватися через дрібниці – це так на тебе схоже. Якщо тобі полегшає, я теж зробив би те саме, щоб їй допомогти за даних умов. І якби вона послухалася твоєї поради, у неї не було б зараз неприємностей. Можливо, це неприємно чути, але вона, здається, занадто легковажна, щоб знати, коли зупинитися. І ти не винний у її нездатності рахувати гроші. У будь-якому

разі, навіщо горювати через те, що не можна виправити? Давай краще зробимо що-небудь, щоб підняти твій настрій.

19. Я нічого не могла зробити, щоб розговорити його. Він ніяк не казав мені, що у нього на думці. Але я знаю його занадто добре, щоб не бачити, що він щось планує. Шкода, що я недостатньо терпляча, щоб просто почекати та дізнатися.
20. Щоб знайти вихід, нам потрібно звернутися до них. Вони єдині, хто може сказати нам, як діяти. Вони зіткнулися з такими ситуаціями вже, напевно, разів зі сто, та можуть порадити нам, що робити далі. Чому б не подзвонити їм і не домовитися про зустріч? Це краще, ніж сидіти, склавши руки, і навіть не намагатися знайти рішення.

1.1.10. Infinitive as Parenthesis

1. Ти здаєшся хворим. Чому б, про всяк випадок, не записатися на прийом до терапевта, щоб упевнитися, що в тебе немає нічого серйозного?
2. Як повідомляють, на околицях були помічені дикі ведмеді. Про всяк випадок, якийсь час не дозволяй дітям гуляти у лісі.
3. «Підводячи підсумок, – сказав Едвард, – найкращі вечірки можливі з найчуднішими людьми у найдивніших місцях у найнезвичайніший час.
4. Як не дивно, але після тієї події наші відносини навіть покращилися. Вона розкрила нас обох з кращої сторони.
5. «Те, що до нашої поради не прислухалися, було, м'яко кажучи, сумним, тому що, врешті-решт, усім довелося заплатити за невдачу».
6. Як ти міг так з нею поводитися! Я просто шокована, м'яко кажучи.
7. Простіше кажучи, я хочу, щоб ти негайно забрався з цього будинку. І я тебе запевняю, що я простежу за тим, щоб тобі більше ніколи не дозволили переступити цей поріг.
8. Коли це з'явилося у заголовках газет, Мері була, м'яко кажучи, не в захваті. Вона не очікувала, що цю історію буде розголошено.
9. «Коротше кажучи, вони почали зустрічатися, і тепер щасливі у шлюбі, і я не можу не радіти, коли бачу свою дочку задоволеною».
10. Коротше кажучи, далі відбулася нетривала бесіда, з якої стало зрозуміло, що вони не мали жодного уявлення про те, хто я є. І, нічого й казати, що вони наполягли на тому, щоб я розповів якнайбільше про себе.
11. Їхати через місто було, м'яко кажучи, зубним болем. Рух був не просто інтенсивним, а божевільним. Автомобілісти рухалися тільки вперед, ледве виявляючи люб'язність, не говорячи вже про таксистів, які вклинювалися як їм заманеться. Більш того, ми 2 години витратили на те, щоб знайти місце для паркування. Нам довелося зупинитися у «Макдональдсі», щоб купити що-небудь поїсти, тому що це був єдиний спосіб скористатися їхньою стоянкою.
12. Як пройшло знайомство твого хлопця з твоїми батьками? – Він пролив червоне вино на килим, образив мою матір і, на довершення до всього, розбив мою улюблену вазу.

13. Він був відмінним керівником, але, по правді кажучи, ми всі його трохи побоювалися.
14. Мало ймовірно, що йому випаде така доля: почнемо з того, що він дійсно талановитий.
15. «Сполучені Штати можуть розповісти все про недоліки британців, не говорячи вже про росіян». (А.Х. Шульцбергер)
16. «Здатність спрощувати – означає вміти усувати непотрібне для того, щоб потрібне могло заговорити». (Ганс Хофман)
17. «Само собою зрозуміло, що всі міністри оборони у воєнний час ухвалювали помилкові рішення». (Біл Крістол)
18. «Як не дивно, світловий світ – це світ невидимий; світловий світ є те, чого ми не бачимо. Наші очі з плоті бачать лише ніч». (Віктор Гюго)
19. «Існує багато різних видів радіоактивних відходів, і в кожного з них свій період напіврозпаду, про всяк випадок і для спрощення ситуації я засновую свої розрахунки на найгіршому із лих, тобто на плутонії». (Девід Брауер)
20. «По-перше, ви повинні розуміти, що будь-яка ідея, прийнята розумом, автоматично перетворюється у певного роду дію. На це можуть знадобитися секунди, хвилини або більш тривалий строк, але ідеї завжди викликають певну реакцію». (Скот Рід)
21. «Ми припускаємо, насамперед, що людина є, принаймні, настільки ж складною за своєю внутрішньою структурою, як і мова, якою вона розмовляє, а якщо ні, то як вона може говорити мовою, яка є складною?» (Кенет Л. Пайк)

1.1.11. Complex Object

1. Якби я чула, що ти йдеш, я б не перелякалася, коли тебе побачила. Мені б хотілося, щоб ти стукав наступного разу перед тим, як увіти до кімнати. – Мені шкода, що я тебе налякав, я не хотів. Наступного разу я буду більше шуміти, щоб ти знала, що я наближаюся.
2. Поліція повідомила, що нарешті заарештувала грабіжника та змусила його зізнатися, що він пограбував банк на Бейкер Стріт. Ніхто не вірить, що в нього нема спільників, але злочинець стверджує, що все організував сам. Тим часом він чекає, доки суд встановить, чи він говорить правду.
3. Я ніколи не підозрювала, що він зустрічається з цією дівчиною. Я кілька разів бачила, як вони разом гуляли, але була певна, що вони просто друзі або колеги. Звісно, я не можу розраховувати, що він розірве з нею стосунки лише через те, що я не схвалюю його вибір. Він досить дорослий, щоб вирішувати власне майбутнє самостійно. Але бути його матір'ю та бачити, що він збирається зруйнувати собі життя, дуже важко. Якби я могла змусити його зрозуміти це зараз! Але він і слухати мене не хоче!..
4. Хто міг вмовити тебе купити цю іржаву стару машину? Гадаю, їй сто років! Не може бути, щоб ти справді розраховував на те, що вона довозитиме тебе до місць призначення, правда? – Не перебільшуй. Механік стверджував, що вона прослужить ще принаймні 20 років, хоча він попередив мене, щоб я не

їздив на максимальній швидкості. – Не можу повірити, що ти такий дурний. Механік сказав би тобі будь що, аби позбавитися цього старого брухту. Повірити йому – найбожевільніше, що ти міг зробити. Що нам тепер з нею робити?

5. Я забороняю тобі запрошувати цю людину приходити да нашого будинку, бо я завжди вважав, що він приносить нещастя. – Не будь смішним. Я бачу, що ти упереджено до нього ставися через свої забобони, але я знаю його як порядну людину, до того ж я багато чув, що на нього можна покластися.
6. Я чую, щось горить у кухні. Ти певна, що вимкнула духовку? Про всяк випадок, я б хотіла, щоб ти пішла перевірила.
7. Попроси Кевіна взяти своє резюме з собою. У нас, можливо, є для нього цікава пропозиція. Я знаю, що він ніколи нікого не підводив, а це саме те, що зараз потрібно нашій компанії.
8. Ти бачив Дженет? – Ні, не бачив. Хіба вона не вдома? Мені здається, я нещодавно чув, що в її кімнаті грала музика. Не могла ж вона вислизнути непоміченою, чи не так?
9. Чуєш, собака гавкає? Я хочу, щоб ти пішов та змусив його замовкнути. Він гавкає вже дві години, а я вже не в змозі це чути.
10. Якби я не чула як він відмовився від такої вигідної пропозиції, я б ніколи не повірила. Я завжди вважала, що він розумна людина.

1.1.12. Arakin, Part 3, Unit 2 + Infinitive as Attribute, Adverbial Modifier, Parenthesis, Complex Object and Revision

1. Ти не зробив нічого, щоб тобою захоплювалися. По правді кажучи, я навіть сумніваюся, що в тебе є друг, на якого можна покластися, якщо ти раптом потрапиш у неприємності. Щоб досягнути успіху в житті й викликати захоплення людей для початку не потрібно постійно спілкуватися з підозрілими людьми й бути замішаним у сумнівні справах. Це погано впливає на твою репутацію.
2. Вона досить розумна, щоб встояти перед спокусою підняти це питання. Залишатися у тіні зараз розумніше, ніж викликати безглузді підозри і в результаті постраждати від несправедливих обвинувачень. Про всяк випадок я б не зустрічався з ними якийсь час. Хоча вона і не з числа слабких духом, щоб йти по шляху найменшого опору або непритомніти перед труднощами.
3. Їй хотілося, щоб що-небудь хвилююче увірвалося до її монотонного життя, а її заповітною мрією було втекти якнайдалі звідси і більше ніколи не повернутися. Але до чого заперечувати, що вона страждала від нестачі коштів, щоб зробити це?
4. Я чув, як він висловив свою точку зору з цього приводу і не можу не погодитися з ним у деяких місцях. Точніше сказати, те, що він пропонує, має сенс, а запропоновані ним докази незаперечні. І на довершення до всього він зв'язався з владою, щоб одержати дозвіл втрутитися до ситуації, яка склалася.

5. Поміркувавши, мені нічого не залишається, крім як погодитися, що ніхто не може бути поза підозрою, поки не відкриється правда. Якби мене попросили сказати, що думаю, я б відзначив, що, поставивши всіх під постійну підозру, це може змусити того, хто має відношення до цих неприємностей, зробити невірний крок, що дозволить нам знайти його.
6. Мріяти й уявляти різні речі було її улюбленим заняттям. Я знав її мрійницею з тих пор, як ми були маленькими дітьми. Зайве казати, що її батьки вважали її постійні фантазії в якійсь мірі відбиттям психічного розладу. Вони з підозрою ставилися до того, як це може вплинути на її подальше життя. Але коли їй було 17 років, настав переломний момент у її житті, який усе змінив безповоротно. Далекий родич почув, як вона розповідала один зі своїх снів подружці й не міг не відчувати захоплення від почутого. У той же день він чітко дав зрозуміти батькам дівчинки, що вона дуже талановита, а не божевільна, і що йому б хотілося, щоб вона записувала свої сни у вигляді розповідей, які б можна було відправити у видавничий будинок. Як не дивно, її батьки погодилися дозволити їй спробувати зі змішаними почуттями. Коротше кажучи, своїми роботами дівчинці вдалося викликати всесвітнє замилювання, і зараз її от-от нагородять літературною премією за її внесок у розвиток жанру коротких фантазійних розповідей.

1.1.13. For-to-Infinitive Construction

1. Наші сидіння були занадто далеко від сцени, щоб можна було як слід що-небудь побачити, і, що ще гірше, гамір був занадто сильним, щоб можна було що-небудь почути. Ми дуже пошкодували, що не купили квитки заздалегідь.
2. Вам навряд чи необхідно приходили так рано. Ми цілком можемо почати працювати над цим після обіду.
3. Найкраще, що ви можете зараз зробити, це залишити все як є і зробити вигляд, начебто ви забули про те, що трапилося, принаймні на якийсь час.
4. Нам нічого було чекати і нічого не залишалось, окрім як піти з пустими руками. Ми намагалися трохи підбадьорити себе, думаючи, що головне було не виграти, а отримати корисний досвід.
5. Не встигла я зайти в офіс, як начальник зажадав зробити необхідні дзвінки, щоб через годину скликати позачергові збори акціонерів.
6. Я чекала, коли він вступиться за свою маленьку сестричку, але виявилось, що він не збирався цього робити, і я заговорила сама.
7. Саме ти повинна дбати про цуценя. Хіба ти забула, що саме ти вмовила нас взяти його додому і залишити?
8. Для неї було вкрай невтішно, м'яко кажучи, чути такі новини. Головне було тримати себе в руках якомога довше, щоб уникнути непотрібних ускладнень.
9. Адміністратор жестом закликав Містера Гіббса слідувати за ним, вони обидва зникли в його кабінеті, і їх ніхто не бачив ще кілька годин. Вважали, що вони були гарними друзями до того, як почалася війна, і з тих пір не бачилися.

10. Студенти нашого університету обов'язково повинні дотримуватися Кодексу поведінки в університеті й виконувати вимоги навчального плану.
11. Коли я переходила вулицю, я помітила, що моя давня подруга махає мені через дорогу, запрошуючи підійти. Я її не бачила з тих пір, як ми закінчили університет у 1999 р., і була рада трохи побалакати й згадати, як ми разом ходили до університету.
12. Бажано було, щоб я не спізнилася на цей потяг, якщо я не хотіла провести ніч на вокзалі, тому я взяла таксі, яке довезло мене туди задовго до відправлення потягу. Я подумала, що краще мені почекати зараз півгодини, ніж провести ніч у залі чекання.
13. Втративши чоловіка, у неї не залишилося заради чого жити. Зайве казати, що в неї не було дітей, про яких можна було б піклуватися, або які піклувалися б про неї. Тому вона продала свій будинок і вирушила у кругосвітню подорож, з якої так і не повернулася.

1.1.14. Complex Subject

1. Службовець Букінгемського палацу підозрюється у прихованні цілої купи грошей від крадіжки заощаджень і пенсій у 57 жертв.
2. Пара переїхала до своєї вілли з п'ятьма спальнями та басейном 8 років тому, але ходять чутки, що нещодавно вони виставили її на продаж.
3. Вважають, що підозрювані скористалися чорним ходом, щоб проникнути до будинку та вийти з нього. Гадають, що потім, щоб зникнути з місця злочину, вони вибігли через внутрішній двір до сусідньої вулиці.
4. Єдині дві країни, які наклали вето на договір, це Чеська Республіка та Польща, але існує думка, що парламенти обох країн уже схвалили цей договір.
5. Як повідомлялося, раніше цього тижня вони розсталися після того, як сусіди повідомили поліцію про гучну сварку у їхній квартирі на півночі Лондона.
6. Говорять, зелений колір послаблює ностальгію.
7. Говорять, Мегі швидко одужує після термінової операції, яку їй зробили.
8. За неофіційними джерелами, партія Беназір Бутто лідирує на сьогоднішніх парламентських виборах у Пакистані.
9. Слухання проводиться у секретному місці. Проте, якщо Колінз буде продовжувати стверджувати, що його змушують заплатити за помилки Джерома, це може закінчити перемир'я між ними.
10. Ходять чутки, що учням дозволять користуватися забороненими мобільними телефонами, MP3-плеєрами та ігровими пристроями, щоб допомогти їм у навчанні.
11. Втративши свій єдиний транспортний засіб, Дерек був змушений кинути роботу на фермі і повернутися до Данді.
12. Існує думка, що у жінок-вегетаріанок з більшою ймовірністю народжуються дівчинки, аніж хлопчики.

13. Експерти Національної статистики застерігають, що безробіття, ймовірно, знову зросте у найближчі місяці.
14. Згідно з дослідженням, проведеним Фондом Джозефа Роунтрі, діти, що живуть у неповних родинях, більш схильні до проблем з поведінкою, гіршої успішності у школі та звертання до наркотиків або зловживання спиртним.
15. «Коли судиш по 30-40 ігор протягом сезону, то неминуче робиш одну-дві помилки», – зізнався футбольний суддя в одному з інтерв'ю.
16. Якщо вона вирішить приїхати до Англії, малоімовірно, що її зустрінуть з розкритими обіймами.
17. «Решта – загадка. Немає ніяких ознак насильства або свідчень того, що це було самогубство, або ж будь-яких явних доказів, які б вказували на іншу ймовірну причину смерті, наприклад, уживання наркотиків. І ми навряд чи зможемо пролити світло на те, що відбулося, до одержання результатів розтину», – сказав слідчий в інтерв'ю газеті «Таймс».
18. Однак, експерти стверджують, що до наступної весни безробіття, майже напевно, досягне 3 мільйонів.
19. За даних умов малоімовірно, що ціни на нерухомість залишаться незмінними, навіть більш імовірно, що вони впадуть.
20. Мені нічого не залишається крім як погодитися, що вони, здається, насолоджуються тим життям, яке зараз ведуть. Ця зміна, виявляється, принесла їм більше користі, ніж шкоди.
21. Здається, що підприємства поводяться по-іншому – створюється враження, немов економіка працює по-іншому у порівнянні з початком 1990-х рр.
22. Не можу не помітити, що в тебе, здається, проблеми. Чому б тобі не поділитися зі мною? І тоді ми разом спробуємо їх розв'язати.
23. Я прагну, щоб інші батьки мали уявлення про симптоми, які можуть виявитися ознаками пухлини мозку. І я хочу, щоб дітям робили рентген раніше, а не пізніше.
24. «Якщо ви прагнете, щоб любовне послання почули, його необхідно відправити. Щоб лампа горіла, необхідно постійно доливати до неї олію». (Мати Тереза)
25. «Ми всі чули, що слід вчитися на власних помилках, але я думаю, що важливіше вчитися на успішних прикладах. Якщо ви вчитиметеся тільки на власних помилках, то схилитиметеся до вивчення самих лише помилок». (Норман Вінсент Пель)
26. «Астрологія – одна з самих ранніх спроб, які почала здійснювати людина, щоб знайти порядок, прихований ззовні й усередині безладного і явного хаосу, що існує у світі». (Карен Гамакер-Зандаг)
27. «Труднощі життя не повинні паралізувати нас, вони призначені допомагати нам відкривати, хто ми є». (Берніс Джонсон Рігон)
28. «Містичні пояснення вважаються глибокими; правда в тому, що вони навіть не поверхневі». (Фрідріх Ніцше)

29. «Люди більше турбуються про те, щоб інші вважали, що в них є смак, аніж про те, щоб про них думали як про гарних, розумних або приязних». (Семюель Батлер)
30. «Вважається, що будь-яке мистецтво і будь-яке дослідження, а також у такий самий спосіб будь-яка дія і будь-який вибір націлені на щось гарне; у зв'язку із цим правомірно проголосити, що гарне – це те, до чого все прагне». (Арістотель)
31. «Люди повинні бути відомими, щоб їх любили, богів слід любити, щоб їх знали». (Блейз Паскаль)
32. «Всім відомо, що я в змозі за себе постояти, коли я гніваюся. Я кажу без натяків (прямо)». (Етель Мерман)
33. «Добре відомо, що багатство – велика розрада». (Платон)

1.1.15. Arakin, Part 3, Unit 3 + Complex Object; Complex Subject, Parenthesis; For-to-Infinitive and Revision

1. Ти коли-небудь чув, щоб він говорив про те, щоб претендувати на стипендію для навчання у цьому університеті? – Ніколи. Але я визнаю, що помітила, як він проявляв зацікавленість щодо вимог до вступу. – Це було б здорово! По правді кажучи, я б хотіла, щоб він поступив до цього університету і зайнявся чим-небудь корисним замість того, щоб гаяти час, сидячи в Інтернеті. Він розумний хлопець і неодмінно досягне успіхів у навчанні.
2. Я завжди вважав Джейн урівноваженою дівчиною. Я ніколи не бачив, щоб вона виходила з себе або гнівалася або роздратовувалася через будь-що. – Я теж. Насправді, я вважаюся, що вона чудово уявляє, як скористатися ситуацією і як зробити так, щоб вона грала їй в руку.
3. Коротше кажучи, Джейн повинна була підтримати проект і надати необхідні посилання, але, кажуть, вона повернулася спиною до своїх колег в останній момент і не виявила ні поваги, ні порядності, щоб визнати, що вона не змогла задовольнити вимогам поставленого перед нею завдання.
4. Повідомляється, що він зараз тримається у тіні. Як не дивно, виявилось, що той його безсоромний вчинок призвів до того, що його захисники відвернулися від нього і навіть заперечували, що коли-небудь мали з ним справу.
5. Вона чекала, що він надасть їй досить задовільне пояснення, виправдається, пошлеться на непередбачені обставини або небезпеку, але він, видавалося, не шкодував і ні в чому не розкаювався. Як він міг порушити всі свої обіцянки і зовсім не виявити ніякої порядності, щоб хоча б прокоментувати? Саме собою зрозуміло, що їй коштувало величезних зусиль стриматися. Він посмів виявити крайню неповагу до неї після того, як вона витратила стільки зусиль, намагаючись допомогти йому вибратися з тих неприємностей, у яких він опинився. Хоча вона не з тих, хто легко втрачає самовладання, вона не могла не почувати гнів і розчарування. Не в змозі вимовити ані слова, вона жестом указала йому на двері, і він пішов і більше ніколи не зустрівся на її шляху.

6. «Чули, як ти говорив про мене непристойності за моєю спиною. Здається, цей факт не грає тобі у руку, і його навряд чи можна вважати вигідним для тебе, чи не так?» – сказала Тіна з погрозою у голосі. Джейк трохи позадкував, а потім почав ходити взад і вперед із серйозним замисленим виглядом, немов намагаючись зібратися з думками, щоб досить гарно прокоментувати і повернути справа на свою користь.
7. Вважалося, що вона кинула школу, щоб утекти зі своїм хлопцем, і її більше ніколи не бачили у цьому маленькому містечку. Чесно кажучи, я раніше думав, що вона, як ніхто, повинна була досягти успіхів у житті, і коли я випадково зустрів її багато років потому, її було важко впізнати і, судячи з її вигляду, здавалося, що життя її була розтрачене марно. Виснажлива робота, здавалося, призвела до того, що вона втратила свою колишню чарівність і життєрадісність, проте було мало ймовірно, що вона повернеться до свого рідного міста. Вона, м'яко кажучи, була не з тих, хто визнає свої помилки та невдачі, не кажучи вже про те, щоб показувати, якою приниженою вона почувалася.

1.2. The Noun + Subject-Predicate Agreement

Revise the following sources before doing the tasks given below:

1. Каушанская В. Л. и др. Грамматика английского языка. – М. : Просвещение, 1987. – С. 14-25; С. 39-244.
2. Гордон Е.М., Крылова И.П. Грамматика современного английского языка. – М. : Высш. школа, 1980. – С. 205-212.
3. Кобрина Н.А. и др, Грамматика английского языка. – М. : Просвещение, 1985. – С. 180-195.

TASK 1. Sort out the nouns in the box into the categories given in the table below.

research	travel	sheep	accommodation	mice	hair
furniture	advice	people	information	work	beauty
news	police	politics	scissors	sun	music
secrecy	teeth	health	difficulty	talk	ice-cream
traffic	money	watch	technology	time	success
weather	sky	experience	funeral	talent	dust

Always countable	Always uncountable	Both

TASK 2. Revise the use of quantifiers with countable and uncountable nouns given in the table and choose the right word in brackets to fill in the gaps in the sentences below.

Plural countable nouns	Uncountable nouns	Both countable in plural and uncountable	Singular countable nouns
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • both • (a) few • fewer • the fewest • a/the majority of • (not) many • a minority of • a (great/good) number of • several 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a bit of • a (big/small) amount of • a great deal of • a good deal of • (a) little • less • the least • (not) much 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • some of (the) • any (of the) • enough • a lot of/lots of • hardly any • more/most (of the) • plenty of • no • none of the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • all (of) the • any/some of the • each • either • every • most of the • neither • no • none of the

1. We have imported _____ videos this year than last year. (fewer/less)
2. There has been _____ demand for videos this year than last year. (fewer/less)
3. _____ vehicles have just been recalled because of a design fault. (a lot of/a great deal of/a big amount of)
4. _____ effort has been put into this project, (a lot of/many/a great number of)
5. There isn't _____ hope of finding the wreck, (a great deal of/many/ a great number of)
6. There aren't _____ dictionaries that can compare with this one. (few/many/little)
7. _____ book was written by someone else (most/most of the/the majority of)
8. _____ magazines carry advertisements, (most/most of/a great amount of)
9. _____ metal is liable to rust. (most/most of/ a great amount of)
10. I'd like _____ milk in my coffee, please, (little/a little/few/fewer)
11. This room needs _____ pictures to brighten it up. (a few/few/ a great amount of)
12. _____ businesses have gone bankrupt this year, (a good deal of/several/a small amount)
13. There aren't _____ chocolates left! (any/some/little)
14. There isn't _____ time to waste, (any/some/no/none)
15. We've had _____ trouble with this machine already. (enough/hardly any/none of the)
16. There have been _____ accidents on this corner this year. (a good deal of/hardly any/ a small amount of)
17. We can't accept the estimates. _____ estimate is low enough. (either/neither/both)
18. _____ examples prove that I am right, (both/neither/either)
19. There have been _____ changes in the new edition. (no/any/none)
20. There has been _____ change in the new edition (no/any/a great number of/a great deal of)

TASK 3. Fill in the gaps with the quantifiers given in the box. The first one is done for you. You can use some words more than once.

any	enough	few	hardly any	many	some
no	any	none	plenty of	very little	

EXCUSES! EXCUSES!

You may be trying to buy a pair of shoes and there are too **many** (1) in your size and you can't choose, or there are too _____ (2). Shop assistants are good at inventing excuses. A _____ (3) days ago I was trying to buy _____ (4) birthday cards for three five-year-old children. There were _____ (5) cards for children, but _____ (6) for five-year-olds. 'Five is a very popular age this year', the assistant said. 'We can't get _____ (7) cards for this age-group.' Then I went to 'Do It Yourself' shop and tried to buy _____ (8) orange paint. There was _____ (9) paint in the shop, but in the end I found _____ (10). Then I asked for two small paint brushes. 'We don't have _____ (11),' the shop assistant explained. 'There's _____ (12) demand for them. No one ever asks for _____ (13). 'Yes, they do!' I exclaimed. 'I'm asking for _____ (14) now!'

TASK 4. Decide if the sentences below are correct or have mistakes. Make the necessary corrections.

1. Researches into cancer have not yet come up with a cure.
2. Draughts are played on board with black and white squares.
3. What happened when you got to the check in? – We had too much luggage.
4. The public were waiting to see the hated hangman swing from his own gallows.
5. Mumps are an illness which is very dangerous for pregnant women.
6. Two military aircrafts were hanging above the water and the noise of their engines was deafening.
7. Could you lend me 5 pounds? – Sorry, I have no money on me. I left them in my hotel room.
8. There is always a heavy traffic in the centre of the city, that is why jams are frequent.
9. When she came home there were some bad news waiting for her.
10. There was so little furniture in the flat that we hardly found any chairs to sit all the people.
11. What a glorious weather! I don't remember such hot April!
12. You are not eating anything! Have some fruits, please.
13. The advices you gave me were really useful. I'm so grateful!
14. The number of sheep in the flock is close to 100 heads.
15. The main criteria for buying goods is value for money.
16. Don't throw pearls before swines.
17. Parenthesis are sentences added to a speech or a piece of writing to give extra information.
18. These Picasso's paintings will form the nuclei of the new museum collection.
19. Terrorism is a phenomenon of the 20th century.
20. In everybody's opinion the headmaster's politics is extreme.

TASK 5. Give the plural form of the following nouns

a bamboo	a photo	a chief
a focus	a sheaf	a zero
a forget-me-not	a woman-hater	a go-between
a trout	a taboo	a calf
a kilo	a nucleus	a canoe
a leaf	a hoof	a brother-in-law
a hairdo	a cuckoo	a still life
a story-teller	a half	a buffalo
a mosquito	a phenomenon	Jenny
a path	a volcano	a chessman
a Negro	a gulf	a booth
a grouse	a woman-journalist	a looker-on
a thief	a cello	a Hindoo
a dragonfly	a Swiss	a scarf
a louse	a leaf	a youth
a goodbye	a doe	an analysis
a bath	a stay-at-home	

TASK 6. Cherry Reid is a famous explorer. Below you can read part of a diary she kept when she was travelling. Open the brackets and fill in the gaps in her diary.

Dec 11. I have walked a long way, and my _____ (foot) are tired. As I sit here, resting, I realize there just aren't enough _____ (page) in my diary to describe this lovely place!

On the hills, some _____ (man) from the nearby village are driving their _____ (sheep) home. In the valley, they are ploughing with _____ (ox) and there are also some people on the river bank, catching _____ (fish) with spears. Oh! One of them has just caught two _____ (fish) with one spear!

The _____ (woman) of the village are colourfully dressed, with red and blue _____ (kerchief) covering their hair. They farm small plots of land where they grow _____ (potato) and _____ (tomato). They carry their _____ (baby) on their backs all the time they are working. _____ (goose) stand outside the wooden houses and warn the _____ (woman) of approaching strangers. Outside the houses the children are picking _____ (fruit) from different fruit-trees. They look healthy, with perfect _____ (tooth). Some of the boys are carving toys with sharp _____ (knife).

Life is very simple here. I have seen no _____ (radio) and the people do not even use _____ (match) to light their fires. Several _____ (person) were very surprised when I showed them their _____ (photo) that I had made with my Polaroid.

TASK 7. Use the nouns given in brackets in their plural form.

As we sailed up the River Hudson towards the (city) of New York and Brooklyn, we experienced a sensation which is, I think, common to all travellers who come to an end of their voyage. Many (people) have tried to analyze this emotion, and I have read many such (analysis), but none ever have really satisfied me. The buildings stood out against the skyline like enormous (box) of (match) stuck on end. The houses and (church) were completely dwarfed by them. As we went up the river we examined them all with our (glass). It seemed as if each building brushed the (sky). There were a lot of ships in the river mouth. They were bringing (cargo) from all over the world: (cargo) of meat and (potato) and (mango), of (machine) and (toy) and many other things. They carried (silk) from China and (tea) from India as well. They flew the (colour) of almost every seafaring nation on the globe.

(Army) of (customs-official), (port-authority) and (other) came on board. The passengers were paraded before the port doctor. He was a huge fat man. The first class passengers filed before him as solemn as (ox). Most of the third class passengers stood waiting their turn as quiet as (mouse), though some were as noisy as a flock of (goose). They carried their (saving) in knotted (handkerchief) and the rest of their (belonging) in bundles. Many seemed to have completely lost their bearings and seemed as bewildered as (sheep), while their (wife) and (child) stared around like startled (deer).

There seemed to be varying (criterion) for the treatment of passengers by the immigration (authority), according to the class in which they travelled. Those in the third were examined for (louse), regardless of their feelings.

We landed with every manifestation of high (spirit). The (hanger-on) stared at us as though we were curious (phenomenon).

TASK 8. Fill in the gaps with is, are, do, does, has or have. Give two forms where possible. Explain your choice.

1. The government _____ bringing in a new bill.
2. All governments _____ trying to control crime.
3. The military _____ occupied the house.
4. The company _____ going to employ six staff.
5. The police _____ interested in this case.
6. The public _____ concerned about it.
7. The jury _____ trying to decide now.
8. How many people _____ coming tonight?
9. A lot of people _____ signed the petition.
10. The youth of today _____ many advantages.
11. The committee _____ meeting now.
12. There _____ vermin in this restaurant.
13. The acoustics in this room _____ very good.
14. Acoustics _____ a subject I know little about.

15. The statistics in this report _____ inaccurate.
16. Statistics _____ a compulsory course in this college.
17. _____ there any statistics for road accidents?
18. This crossroads _____ dangerous.
19. There _____ crossroads every mile.
20. There _____ four crossroads in our village.
21. Many species of moths _____ disappeared.
22. This species _____ green and white spots.
23. Our company headquarters _____ in London.
24. Our works _____ a good canteen.
25. There _____ many series of books on birds.
26. My maths _____ getting worse and worse!
27. _____ there any kennels in this area?
28. The goods you ordered _____ arrived.
29. Where _____ the scissors? – _____ are in the first drawer on the left.
30. How much _____ a good pair of trousers cost these days?
31. If your clothes _____ dirty, please put them in the laundry basket.
32. All their belongings _____ been destroyed in a fire.
33. My earnings _____ not high, but at least I have enough money to pay my rent.

TASK 9. *Open the brackets and write the verbs in the correct form: singular or plural.*

LIES, DAMN LIES?

Statistics _____ (be) a branch of economics, but it is often said that there _____ (be) lies, damn lies and statistics. Recent statistics of British life _____ (show) that the family _____ (be) happier than it used to be. The youth of today _____ (be) likely to live longer than the previous generation. People _____ (own) more things than they used to, but more police _____ (be) employed to fight crime. Mathematics _____ (be) a subject which is studied more by boys than by girls, as _____ (be) physics. The earnings of working women _____ (be) getting higher all the time and many women earn more than their husbands. Good manners _____ (be) declining. The public _____ (spend) more on clothes, and clothes _____ (be) becoming more and more expensive. Glasses _____ (be) worn by more people, but only a minority _____ (favour) contact lenses. Statistics _____ (make) us want to grind our teeth and can probably tell us if we have any teeth left to grind!

TASK 10. *Use the nouns given in brackets in the plural form if possible.*

WHAT DOES IT COME UNDER?

If you're dieting, there are certain _____ (food) you really have to avoid: _____ (cake) and _____ (biscuit) are out for a start; but you can't live for ever on _____ (tomato) and _____ (orange). There are _____ (man)

and _____ (woman) who spend their entire _____ (life) counting the calories they take in each day. Some national _____ (cuisine) make you fat. The _____ (Japanese) have a high protein diet, while the _____ (Swiss) eat a lot of milk _____ (product). Personally, I'm lucky not to have to diet, but my friend, John, can't eat anything without looking it up in his Calorie Chart. This is carefully organized so that _____ (strawberry) and _____ (peach) are under 'Fruit'; _____ (potato) and _____ (spaghetti) come under 'Starchy Foods', and so on.

I entertained John to a nice low calorie meal yesterday and at the end I offered him some jelly. 'What does "jelly" come under?' he asked looking at his chart. 'Half a litre of double cream,' I said, pouring the stuff over my plate!

TASK 11. *Spot and correct mistakes in the sentences given below. Some of the sentences are correct.*

1. Had I three hundreds lifes, I would gladly lay them down for my country.
2. There are several pathes to the top of the mountain but all of them are extremely dangerous.
3. A great many book were scattered on the shelves, on two small tables and even on the floor.
4. Only three loafs of bread were left till the end of the week.
5. That morning my parents were quite different from their usual selfs.
6. Jim was awakened by the sound of horses' hooves.
7. The police was called and the ambulance was sent for.
8. Like many wifes Laura thought she knew the worst about her husband but she was mistaken.
9. On our way to the lake we passed several tidy farmhouses and answered the friendly waves of farm-woman in white aprons.
10. You will never hear truths from the mouthes of these youths.
11. Telma was a woman who would do nothing by halves.
12. To appoint Mr. Blackburn to this position is the same as to set the fox to keep the goose.
13. The nurse had to spend the whole day on her foot moving between her patient and the operation theatre.
14. Two Chinamen with vegetable baskets on their heads walked past them.
15. The old man acquired a strange hobby of saving mothes from the candle light.
16. These two war heros shot down 92 enemy aircrafts.
17. What is the cheapest mean of transport in Singapore?
18. The fishes were small and bony and the potatoes were all burnt.
19. Nobody is allowed to shoot birds or deers in this forest.

TASK 12. Translate into English paying special attention to the plural form of nouns.

1. На думку сходознавця доктори Джаспера, японці запозичили багато казкових персонажів з китайської міфології.
2. Французи відомі як досить запальні люди, тоді як вважають, що німці – люди врівноважені.
3. У російській мові всі вступні фрази виділяються на письмі комами, а в англійській це відбувається не завжди.
4. Англійські дифтонги складаються з ядра й глайда. Ядра дифтонгів завжди вимовляються з більшою силою й більш чітко, ніж глайди.
5. Жодна з гіпотез про походження цих вулканів поки не підтвердилася. Потрібно провести ще кілька досліджень, щоб установити їхній вік і ступінь небезпеки для людей, що проживають у безпосередній близькості від вулканів.
6. У житті кожної людини відбуваються кризи. І подальше життя цієї людини залежить від того, як вона поставиться до даної кризи. Якщо вона зуміє сприйняти зміни позитивно, не образиться на увесь світ, а зробить правильні висновки зі своїх помилок – це крок уперед у розвитку її особистості, якщо ні – то це кілька кроків назад.
7. Боюся, ми повинні запропонувати докторові Севіджу покинути нашу клініку. Я проаналізував всі діагнози, які він поставив протягом останнього року, і рекомендації, які він давав своїм пацієнтам, і дійшов висновку, що він абсолютно некомпетентний лікар.
8. Які критерії ви використовуєте, щоб оцінити вміння говоріння ваших студентів? – Уміння говоріння оцінюються за такими критеріями як швидкість говоріння, наявність граматичних і лексичних помилок, уміння реагувати на репліки співрозмовника й деякими іншими.
9. Лондонські парки – це зелені оазиси Британської столиці. Це також унікальний феномен ставлення англійців до природи.
10. У місіс Смайлі було три невістки, але вона не любила жодної з них і вважала, що всі її сини зробили неправильний вибір. Її ворожість поширювалася й на усіх онуків.
11. Всі члени нашої родини – домосіди. Ми ніколи нікуди не їзимо. Все літо ми проводимо в місті, і нас ніколи не заманиш ні на яку вечірку. Ми не ходимо на весілля й похорони наших родичів. Будь ласка, не ображайтеся на нас і приймайте нас такими, як ми є.
12. На старого не можна було дивитися без жалю. Його одяг був брудним та розірваним, черевики зношеними, а замість капелюха на голові було кілька старих жіночих хусток. Життя, здавалося, ніколи його не балувало.
13. Повідомляється, що місцезнаходження злочинного угруповання вже виявлено. Незважаючи на те, що злочинці добре озброєні, поліція сподівається провести операцію по їхньому захопленню швидко й без жертв.

14. Коли машина в'їхала на окраїну великого міста, Стіву здалося, що він дістався околиці Бірмінгема. Але потім він подумав, що у всіх великих промислових містах є такі брудні непривабливі вулички, де зовсім немає квітів і дерев, і багато високих парканів.
15. Твань розпакувала свій одяг і розклала його в комоді. Всі її пожитки вмістилися у двох верхніх шухлядах. У нижні шухляди вона поклала саме коштовне – щоденники свого батька, які вона сподівалася коли-небудь опублікувати.
16. Де ви збираєтеся помістити зміст книги: після титульного аркуша або наприкінці? – Мені здається, для читачів буде більш сподручно, якщо зміст буде на початку. До речі, у вас є які-небудь зауваження щодо змісту четвертого розділу?
17. Дороті увесь час дивилася на свій годинник. Спочатку їй здалося, що він дуже поспішає, але коли обидві стрілки зустрілися на 12, їй стало здаватися, що годинник відстає. Найбільше на світі вона не любила чекати, але в неї не було вибору.

TASK 13. Fill in the words in the possessive case wherever necessary.

MIND YOUR SKIN!

We have become very conscious of conservation these days. A lot of people won't buy any goods made from **animal skin** (skins of animals). In many parts of the world, it is now unthinkable for a person to dress in _____ (a coat made of the skin of a leopard). We realize that _____ (the wildlife of the earth) needs protection. This affects such things as _____ (clothing worn by children) and _____ (coats worn by ladies). If _____ (a fur coat worn by an actress) attracts admiration these days, it is probably created from man-made materials. Of course, we still farm animals for their skins, but the notice I saw in a shop recently must have been _____ (the revenge of the crocodiles). It was selling _____ (bags made of crocodile skin) and offering the following service: '_____ (skins of customers) made up'!

TASK 14. Translate into English paying special attention to the use of nouns in plural and in the possessive case.

1. Я по горло ситий всіма корисними порадами, які мені дають всі друзі й знайомі. Вони мені радять взяти себе в руки й сподіватися на краще. Але в мене зовсім немає грошей, і я не знаю, де їх взяти, тому що вже два місяці не можу знайти пристойну роботу. Чому мені ніхто не може запропонувати конкретний вихід з даної ситуації замість порожніх слів?
2. Мені зовсім нікуди не хочеться йти в таку огидну погоду. Я б краще полежав на дивані з гарною книгою в руках. Давай залишимося вдома. Навіщо нам ця лекція? – Я с тобою зовсім не згодний. У нас не часто бувають лекції таких науковців як професор Скотт. Заради бога, поквася, інакше ми спізнаємося.

3. Чий це одяг і чому він не в шафі? Чому ти ніколи не прибираєш у себе в кімнаті? Я не розумію, як це вийшло, що в нас у родині росте такий нечупара. – Мама, не гнівайся. Бабуся казала мені, що в тебе в дитинстві були такі ж погані звички, як у мене зараз, але це все пройшло з перехідним віком.
4. Я завжди захоплювався енциклопедичними знаннями професора Стивенсона. Він вільно говорив сімома іноземними мовами, знав дуже багато про історію Європейських народів, міг цитувати латинських і грецьких поетів. Його завжди цікавила політика, і його вважали експертом з питань міжнародних відносин. Він впізнавав класичні музичні твори з перших нот, і міг годинами дискутувати про літературу. А його спеціальністю була ядерна фізика, вивченню якої він присвятив все своє життя.
5. Хто ті симпатичні дівчата, що розмовляють зі старою місіс Барлоу? – Це дочки Джіл і Сема Грінбаум. Я б впізнала їх, навіть не знаючи, хто вони. Вони точна копія своїх батьків.
6. Доктор Менсон, ви знайомі з місс Лейдер? – Так, ми зустрічалися з нею у вашої тітоньки. Вона дочка тих самих Лейдерів, які приїхали в наше місто торік, чи не так? – Ні, вона їхня племінниця.
7. Як ви доїхали, дядько Тед? – Хіба можна добре доїхати по такій дорозі? Ця двогодинна подорож ледве не вбила мене! Якби не 50-я річниця весілля твоїх батьків, я б нізащо не почав таку подорож!
8. Ви впевнені, що стаття Стіва Бейкера буде опублікована у всіх завтрашніх газетах? – Упевнений, що так. Інтерв'ю його боса було таким шокуючим, що інтерес всіх журналістів тепер прикутий до пропозицій Стіва, як вирішити проблему парникового ефекту. Його стаття, напевно, буде опублікована у всіх основних газетах.
9. Ви думаєте, одна п'ятихвилинна розмова може змінити все життя людини? – Безсумнівно, якщо вона відбулася в потрібному місці, у потрібну годину й з потрібною людиною. Так було з моїм батьком. Він зустрів мою маму на автобусній зупинці, коли поспішав на заняття в університет. Вони проговорили навіть менше п'яти хвилин, але очі моєї мами справили на батька таке враження, що він шукав її потім 10 років. Коли вони знову зустрілися, то більше не розставалися.

1.3.The Adjective and the Adverb

Revise the following sources before doing the tasks given in this section:

1. Каушанская В. Л. и др. Грамматика английского языка. – М. : Просвещение, 1987. – С. 47-51; С. 204-205.
2. Гордон Е. М., Крылова И. П. Грамматика современного английского языка. – М. : Высш. школа, 1980. – С. 261-268; С. 305-311.
3. Кобрин Н. А. и др. Грамматика английского языка. – М. : Просвещение, 1985. – С. 215-225; С. 269-272.

TASK 1. *Underline the right forms in these sentences. Mind that in some cases both forms are right.

1. I bought the (last/ latest) edition of today's paper.
2. My house is much (father/ further) than yours along the road.
3. Who is the (oldest/ eldest) in this class?
4. Your driving is (worse/ worst) than mine.
5. It's the (less/ lesser) of two evils.
6. Have you heard the (last/ latest) news?
7. We have no (further/ farther) information.
8. Jane Somers, (the last/ latest) Booker Prize winner, writes (good/well).
9. The dying man's (latest/ last) words were: 'This is the end'.
10. This is the town's (oldest/ eldest) house.
11. My flat is (less/ smaller) than yours.
12. I've got (less/ lesser) time than you.
13. Jane is 5 years (older/ elder) than I am.
14. This dress is the (more/ most) expensive of the two.
15. His English is (the best/ better) of the four candidates.
16. It's the (better/best) alternative.
17. It's the (furthest/farthest) point west.
18. This oak is the (oldest/eldest) tree in the park.
19. There are five sisters in our family. Telma is my (elder/older) sister.
20. It's not fair! I've got the (least/less)! And you've got the (more/most)!

TASK 2. *Revision: adjectives and adverbs. Put in the right forms. Alternatives are possible.

THE CHAMP

Two men were sitting at the bar. The one _____ (near) to me was the _____ (big) and _____ (strong) man I have ever seen. The one _____ (far) from me was _____ (small/little) and _____ (weak). They were having the _____ (violent) argument I had ever heard. Suddenly the little man said. 'It's a case of the (small) _____ brain in the world fitted into the _____ (big) head!' They were his _____ (late) words. The little man didn't know what hit him as he fell to the floor. 'When Shortie wakes up, tell him that was my _____ (good) Karate chop,' the big man told the barman as he left. The next evening, King Karate was at the bar as usual when Shortie crept in quietly, swung his arm and the champ fell to the floor. 'When King Karate wakes up,' Shortie said, tell him it was my _____ (old) Land Rover starting handle.'

TASK 3. *Make up compound adjectives of measurement. Follow the example.

Example: a man who is twenty years old – a twenty-year-old man

NOTE: Don't confuse compound adjectives of measurement with the use of possessive case in time references and money's worth, compare:

Compound adjectives of measurement	Time references and money's worth
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a four-hour meeting • a two-day conference • a six-foot hole • a \$50 dress; a \$90,000 house • a ten-minute walk; a three-hour journey • a five-kilo bag of flour • a third-floor flat 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a day's work • an hour's delay • a two months' salary • today's TV programs • a two days' journey • twenty dollars' worth of gasoline • a week or two's time

1. a building that is three years old
2. a farm that has fifty acres
3. a car whose fuel tank can contain two litres of fuel
4. a meeting that lasts four hours
5. a ruler which length is 30 centimetres
6. a hole which is six metres deep
7. a dress that costs 50 dollars
8. a walk that lasts 10 minutes
9. a bag that weighs 20 kilos
10. an office-block that costs two million pounds
11. a woman who is seventy years old
12. a conference that lasts two days
13. a park that is eighty hectares
14. a journey that takes three days
15. a baby who weighs five kilos
16. an engine that is three litres
17. a note for fifty pounds
18. a fence that is twenty miles
19. a tunnel that is fifty kilometres
20. a bicycle that has five speeds

***TASK 4.** *Change the words in brackets to fill the spaces.*

EAGER DRIVER

It's _____ (legal) to drive under the age of seventeen in Britain, but a _____ (boy of seventeen years old) managed to pass his driving test on the day of his _____ (seventeen) birthday. Most people would consider this _____ (possible) because you need a lot of lessons to pass the test. David Livesey arranged to have _____ (a lesson of eight hours) beginning at dawn on his birthday. At first he was very _____ (care) and _____ (hesitate) but he had a _____ (wonder) teacher and his driving improved _____ (amazing) during the day. By four in the afternoon, still feeling _____ (energy) he was ready to take his test and he passed first time. He was almost in a state of shock after the test and he drove home very _____ (slow) in the _____ (red) light of the _____ (set) sun. David's driving attracted the attention of two policemen, but they broke into smiles and congratulated him _____ (warm) when he showed them his certificate and told them his story.

***TASK 5. Use the correct form of the adjectives or adverbs given in brackets.**

1. They had dined (good) and were now drinking (hard), their faces getting (red) and (red).
2. Is there anything in the world (bad) than indecision?
3. They had never made (little) pretence of believing her than they did today.
4. (Bad) sin towards our fellow creatures is not to hate them but to be indifferent to them.
5. They are (wicked) people I have ever met.
6. Life is never fair, and perhaps it is (good) thing for many of us that it is not.
7. We were (near) smashed on the shore by the violent wind several times.
8. James's heart beat so (fast) that he could (hard) breathe.
9. The captain felt (uneasy) about the approaching storm with every minute.
10. "Your voice sounds (different) on the phone.
11. It rained (steady) for four days and nights.
12. The karate opponents bowed (polite) to each other.

****TASK 6. Fill in the gaps with the words from the box. Alternatives are sometimes possible.**

alive	asleep	beautiful	big	complete	fast	fresh,
lovely	pleased	polished	poor	quick-drying.		
	shiny	small	young			

NOT A FAST LIFE!

Three and a half years ago Mr Bell received a _____ (1) present from his _____ (2) grandson. The boy had had a _____ (3) holiday by the seaside and had bought his grandfather a present. It was a _____ (4) sea-snail which had been stuck on top of an oyster and another shell. Mr Bell was very _____ (5) with his gift and put it on a shelf. While he was dusting one morning, he accidentally knocked the _____ (6) snail off the oyster. He went to find some _____ (7) glue. When he came back, he couldn't believe his eyes. The snail had moved along the shelf. It was _____ (8)! 'It must have been _____ (9) all these years and the shock woke it up.' Mr Bell said. He put the snail in a paper bag to show his friends. At first they thought the story was _____ (10) nonsense, until they saw the snail. The _____ (11) creature was so hungry, it had eaten a hole in the bag. Mr Bell gave it a _____ (12) meal of _____ (13) cabbage leaves which it really enjoyed. 'It's not such a _____ (14) story.' a scientist explained. These creatures live on the seashore and don't lead a _____ (15) life. They can hibernate for years without eating.'

*****TASK 7. Translate into English paying special attention to substantivised adjectives.**

1. Людство завжди мріяло про справедливе ідеальне суспільство.
2. Ми б усі хотіли жити в такому суспільстві, де б багатії не були б занадто багаті, а бідні зовсім не були б бідними.
3. Ми б хотіли, щоб суспільство ставилося до старих так само, як воно ставилося до них, коли вони могли працювати на нього.
4. Сліпі мали б такі ж можливості, як і видючі, а глухі могли б розвивати свої здатності в різних царинах знань.
5. Ми б хотіли, щоб всі безробітні знайшли роботу, здорові піклувалися про хворих, а права дітей були б захищені законом.
6. Якби таке ідеальне суспільство існувало, ніхто б у ньому не почував депресію й розпач.
7. На жаль, ми живемо в реальному світі, що розділений на багатії і бідних, щасливих і нещасних, ледачих і працьовитих, і нам було б неможливо змиритися з усією його несправедливістю, якби в нас не було почуття гумору.
8. Нещодавно у вітрині похоронного агентства я побачив чудову рекламу, правда я не зрозумів чи відноситься вона до їх живих або мертвих клієнтів.
9. Вона говорила: «Скориставшись один раз нашими похоронними послугами, ви не захочете іншого похорону!»

***TASK 8. Put in the right word order or choose the right forms. Fill in articles where necessary.**

NOT A DOG'S DINNER!!

_____ (shoes leather Italian expensive handmade); these are my pride and joy. I own _____ (old beautiful pair) – or I did until yesterday, when I discovered that one of the shoes was missing. I had left the shoes on my _____ (doorstep back) to do some gardening. My neighbour has _____ (dog friendly large) called Sam. When I saw that one of my shoes had disappeared, I knew that Sam had taken it. I can't say he behaved _____ (bad/badly). He just behaved like a dog. Leather looks _____ (good/well) and tastes (good/ well) too. I unwillingly gave Sam the _____ (remaining shoe Italian) and then followed him. I not only found _____ (Italian unchewed my shoe) but also a pile of things Sam had been borrowing, including my _____ (slippers wife's fur-lined red) which Sam had tried to have for dinner!

****TASK 9. Choose the right adverb in each sentence.**

1. Farm workers have to work very *hard/ hardly* during the harvest. But they *hard/ hardly* earn enough money to pay their bills.
2. I got off first in the race but managed to come *last/ latest/ lastly*.

3. Last/lastly I'd like to thank all those who made my success possible.
4. We've been receiving a lot of junk mail *later/ lately*.
5. The postman brings my mail so *late/lately* I rarely see it before I go to work.
6. I'm sure the boss thinks very *high/highly* of you.
7. If you want to succeed, you should aim *high/highly*.
8. I don't think you were treated very *just/justly*.
9. I asked him not to go too near/nearly the edge of the platform, but he didn't listen to me and fell off the edge.
10. The boss was angry because the secretary arrived *late/ lately*.
11. I haven't seen much of my best friend *late/ lately*.
12. Are we flying *direct/ directly* or via Vienna?
13. Mr. Stuart is *direct/ directly* responsible to the Managing Director.
14. As soon as I find out all the details, I'll tell you *direct/ directly*.
15. The dancer leapt so *high/ highly* that the audience cried out with admiration.
16. I am surprised that he is so *high/ highly* thought of.
17. I like diving *deep/ deeply*.
18. You've got it all *wrong/ wrongly*!
19. The letter was *wrong/ wrongly* addressed.
20. Let's meet at twelve *sharp/ sharply*.
21. The boy was *sharp/ sharply* reprimanded for being late for the class.
22. Mr. Grant got a *dead/ deadly* disease in Africa.
23. The little man hit the big man as *hard/ hardly* as he could.
24. Lady Charlotte travelled *wide/ widely*.
25. Don't worry, we'll be home *short/ shortly*.
26. These animals live *deep/ deeply* in the Amazon forest.

****TASK 10. Change the adjectives into adverbs or adverbial phrases. Follow the rule and the example.**

Rule: In Modern English some adjectives like *friendly, lovely, lonely, likely, ugly, deadly, lively, cowardly, silly, etc* cannot be used as adverbs. Instead adverbial phrases are used.

Example: Meg is *friendly* girl. – She always acts *in a friendly way*.

That was a quick response. She responded *quickly*.

1. That was a cowardly thing to do You acted ...
2. The music was very loud. The band played far too ...
3. That was a silly thing to do You acted ...
4. The orchestra gave a lively performance. They performed ...
5. She's a stow runner. She runs ...
6. The singers gave a bad performance. They performed ...
7. She can't control her motherly feelings. Even though he's 40, she looks after him ...
8. She's a lovely teacher. She handles young children ...
9. She delivered a careful speech. She spoke ...
10. He looks pale and sickly. He always greets me ...
11. You don't have to be so unfriendly! You needn't look at me ...

****TASK 11. Fill in the gaps with adjectives and adverbs from the box. Add the suffix -ly or make other changes where you need to.**

beautiful	best (2)	careful	cheap	early	far	last
full	hurried	important	last	new	past	silly
		quick	rapid	soon		

A SPLASH OF COLOUR

_____ (1) Thursday I had a most _____ (2) interview for a job. I got up _____ (3) and dressed _____ (4). I put on my _____ (5) jacket and trousers, to look my _____ (6). I had to travel by train, so I walked to the station which isn't _____ (7) from my house. I was walking quite _____ (8) when I saw a man just ahead painting his fence with red paint. He didn't notice me as I walked _____ (9). Then he turned suddenly and splashed my _____ (10) trousers! He had acted _____ (11) and he apologized, but the damage was done. There was a big store on the corner, so I decided to buy a new pair _____ (12). I thought that could change on the train. I _____ (13) found a nice pair, which I bought quite _____ (14). The shop was _____ (15) so I paid _____ (16) grabbed my shopping-bag and left. On the train, I went to the toilet to change. I took off my stained trousers and threw them out of the window. Then I opened the bag to get my _____ (17) ones, but all I found was a pink woollen sweater!

****TASK 12. Read through the notes given below. Then do the task by underlining the correct word.**

\$ 200	\$ 400	\$ 750	\$ 1000
a fairly	quite an	a rather/ a pretty	a very expensive
expensive dress	expensive dress	expensive dress	dress

1. **Fairly** is the weakest of the four attributes. If you say that somebody is *fairly nice* or *fairly pretty*, it is not much of a compliment. If the film is *fairly good*, it may be worth seeing but not worth going a long way to see. If somebody *speaks fairly good English*, he/she can communicate successfully on everyday subjects but might not be able to take part in a difficult discussion.

a/an + fairly

e.g. This is a fairly good CD, but it's not the best they've made.

2. **Quite** is a little stronger than *fairly*. If you say that the *film is quite good*, you are recommending it; though it is not the best film ever made, it is worth seeing. A person who speaks *English quite well* might even manage a difficult discussion.

quite + a/an (= enough)

e.g. This is quite a good CD, you ought to buy it.

Usually the following adjectives are used in expressions of this kind:

<i>horrible</i>	<i>ridiculous</i>	<i>brilliant</i>	<i>amazing</i>	<i>extraordinary</i>
<i>useless</i>	<i>impossible</i>	<i>exhausted</i>	<i>certain</i>	<i>true</i>

e.g. This machine is quite useless.

I'm quite certain about this.

3. **Rather** and **pretty** are stronger than the first two attributes. They mean “more than is usual” or “more than you expected» or even “more than you want”. If you say that the *film is rather good*, it is better than most. A person who speaks *English rather well* is a good linguist. If you say that *a person is rather nice*, you sound a bit surprised – perhaps you didn’t expect that. If you say that it is *rather hot*, you may feel a bit uncomfortable. **Pretty** is mostly used in informal style.

a rather + noun or **rather a + noun**

e.g. She has rather a soft voice. = She has a rather soft voice.

I expected the book to be boring, but it was rather interesting.

rather + comparative form/too

e.g. Ted is rather more experienced than Alec.

She spends rather too much money on clothes.

a/an + pretty (= usually in everyday English)

e.g. He had *a pretty nasty* accident the other day.

Special notes:

- Only **rather** can be used with adjectives in comparative and superlative degrees. E.g. David is *rather older than* his wife.
- Only **rather** can be used with the particle **too**. E.g. He is *rather too shy* for his age.
- **Rather** is often used in the so-called “parallel constructions”, **rather ... than**
e.g. I’d prefer to go to the Crimea *rather in August than* in July. I always prefer starting early *rather than* leaving everything to the last minute.
- **Quite** has another meaning of *completely = absolutely*. In this meaning it is mainly found with relative adjectives or verbs. E.g. He is *quite alone*. The work is *quite finished*. I *quite forgot*.

Underline the correct word.

1. Being a nurse is a quite/ pretty stressful job.
2. He has rather/fairly a funny name.
3. Jane is rather/quite more athletic than Susan.
4. She stayed out rather/fairly too late last night.
5. That story was quite/rather true.
6. She is quite/fairly a friendly woman.
7. I didn't expect to enjoy the film, but it was fairly/rather brilliant.
8. He is rather/fairly good at his job, but he sometimes makes mistakes.
9. It was a fairly/quite interesting book, but it wasn't the best I've read.
10. This tin opener doesn't work. It's fairly/quite useless.
11. It was pretty/rather a long way from the station to the hotel.
12. It was rather/pretty a waste of time watering the plants. It's raining now.

****TASK 13. Explain the difference between the pairs of adjectives given below. Write one sentence or situation to show their difference in context. Follow the example.**

Example. afraid – frightened

afraid – feeling fear, frightened; used as a predicative only;

frightened – afraid, feeling fear; used both as a predicative and as an attribute.

e.g. Fred started to feel *afraid/ frightened* of going out alone at night.

I looked at the *frightened* child encouragingly. alike – similar

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. manly – mankind | 16. silk – silky – silken |
| 2. skilful – skilled | 17. silver – silvery |
| 3. alone – lonely | 18. swelled – swollen |
| 4. worthy – worthwhile | 19. sensitive – sensible |
| 5. childish – childlike | 20. outer – outward |
| 6. confident – confidential | 21. wooden – wooded |
| 7. dead – deadly | 22. worthless – unworthy |
| 8. drunk – drunken | 23. lively – alive |
| 9. former – previous | 24. especial – special |
| 10. gold – golden | 25. shrunk – shrunken |
| 11. graceful – gracious | 26. neighbouring – neighbourhood |
| 12. healthy – well | 27. needful – needy |
| 13. imaginary – imaginative | 28. effective – efficient |
| 14. ill – sick | 29. economic – economical |
| 15. inner – inward | 30. politic – political |

*****TASK 14. Revision: adjectives and adverbs. Choose the right option.**

Part 1

My (eldest/ oldest) sister's only child is a boy. His name is Tim. Even when he was very young he was a (manly/ mankind) little fellow, a (skilful/ skilled) and (confident/ confidential) horseman, and a (dead/ deadly) marksman with an air rifle. He was (a lively/ an alive) child.

Throughout his (awake/ waking) hours he was engaged in (worthy/ worthwhile) activities, and even when he was (asleep/ sleeping), his (imaginary/ imaginative) brain seemed to be at work, because often he would wake up with some (sensitive/ sensible) idea. He was always a (healthy/ fit) boy. When any of his (ill/ sick) friends asked him for help with their homework he was always (sorry/ sympathetic) and did his best to help them.

Tim had one (especial/ special) friend – Dick, a much (elder/ older) boy, who had one (shrunk/ shrunken) leg and who lived in one of the (wooden/ wooded) (neighbouring/ neighbourhood) houses.

Dick's father was always (drunk/ drunken), so the family lived in (needful/ needy) circumstances. Dick's mother was very (sensible/ sensitive), so when Tim went to the house, he often found her with her eyes (swelled/ swollen) with tears. He used to try to comfort her in his (childish/ childlike) way, but he could not be of any

(effective/efficient) help to her, because his own family's (economic/ economical) position was not a very good one. His father worked for a (politic/ political) party, but he had no (official/ officious) position in it.

Part 2

There was a ring at my door late yesterday evening and when I opened it there was (an ashamed/a shamefaced) girl standing outside. She seemed (afraid/ frightened) of something and not at all (confident/ confidential) that I would welcome her at that late hour. She had rosy cheeks, long (gold/golden) hair and a slim (graceful/gracious) figure. She had long (silk/ silken/ silky) eyelashes but her eyes looked (swelled/ swollen) as if she had been crying.

'May I come in?' she said. Her voice was (silver/silvery) and, although she couldn't have been less than 18 years old, there was something sweetly (childish/ childlike) about her when she spoke. I am very (sensible/ sensitive) to personality and I felt that this girl and I had very (alike/ similar) characters. She seemed to sense my (inner/inward) sympathy for her, and suddenly her (afraid/frightened) air disappeared and her control, which had only been (outer/outward), vanished. She became a very (alone/lonely) girl in need of comfort and reassurance. She told me that her father was (drunk/ drunken) and was threatening to kill her and her (ill/sick) (older/elder) sister. They had just moved into a hut on a (wooded/wooden) hill which was (neighbouring/ in our neighbourhood), and she knew nobody here. Their (former/previous) home had been a hundred miles away. I gathered that her father was (a worthless/ an unworthy) actor whose (drunk/ drunken) habits had led him to (economic/ economical) ruin and constant (sick/ ill) health. The girl's mother committed suicide because her (sensible/sensitive) soul could no longer stand the degradation of her lot.

I am a reasonably (imaginary/ imaginative) woman, and I shuddered as I contemplated that desperation that must have driven her to take her own life.

****TASK 15.** *Use the words given in brackets in the right form. Give two variants if possible. Follow the example.*

Example. On a clear moonless evening, the stars shine very (bright) – ***bright = brightly***

Teachers like students who answer questions (bright) – ***brightly***

1. Patrick bought his last car (dear), and sold it (cheap).
2. Simon had his new car repaired quite (cheap).
3. The train always goes very (slow) along this part of the track.
4. I took a mouthful of mash and chewed it (slow).
5. Please, cut the next slice of cheese (thin).
6. I wish you wouldn't play this awful music so (loud).
7. I suddenly heard someone shouting (loud) for help.
8. For weeks two detectives watched the house (close).
9. We came very (close) to an accident this time!
10. The pie was cut (clean) in two.

11. The sale of the house was completed very (clean) in about four days.
12. Thank you for explaining the situation so (clear)
13. The outline of the castle could be seen (clear) against the sky.

****TASK 16.** *Place the adverbs given in brackets in two different positions. For each sentence write a situation which explains the use of the adverb. Follow the example.*

Example: He expressed his thanks. (naturally)

- a) They were very kind to him. *Naturally*, he expressed his thanks.
- b) He expressed his thanks *naturally*. They were impressed by his command of English.
1. The teacher thought the student was not intelligent. (obviously)
2. There were a few passengers on the bus on weekdays. (only)
3. The speaker had not argued his case at all. (clearly)
4. I remember his being able to play football. (well)
5. I don't want to put myself under an obligation to him by asking a favour. (particularly)
6. Frank has decided to spend a few days in Austria on his way to Switzerland, (also)
7. Do you think you'll have enough money at the end of the month to take a short holiday? (still)
8. I should ask him what he meant by his statement, (personally)
9. Have you made up your mind about what you want to do when you leave university? (really)
10. He had the grace to admit that he was partly in the wrong. (at least)
11. He will explain quite clearly what he intends to do. (in future)
12. The student overheard the teacher saying that his last piece of homework was better. (distinctly)

TASK 17A. Choose which adverbs can fill each gap. Two or three of them may be possible in each sentence.

1. She is usually _____ courteous to strangers.
a. quite b. exceedingly c. absolutely d. somewhat
2. I was _____ dumbfounded to hear that he had left his wife.
a. quite b. very c. utterly d. somewhat
3. I'm surprised you like him so much; I've always found him _____ rude.
a. somewhat b. very c. totally d. extremely
4. Your son's behaviour at the party was _____ impeccable.
a. not very b. rather c. absolutely d. quite
5. I find the thought of eating snails _____ unpleasant.
a. fairly b. absolutely c. somewhat d. utterly
6. She was _____ outraged when she learnt that he'd been lying to her.
a. fairly b. totally c. extremely d. completely

****TASK 17B.** *There are many adjectives formed from parts of the body. Complete each sentence with the appropriate word from the box. Note that the word 'bloody' is a frequently used and not very rude swear word.*

hairy	cheeky	bloody	leggy	handy	nosey
	hearty	skinny	heady	chesty	

- _____ congratulations on your success!
- The boy was so _____ that the coacher's decision was made at once.
- That sounds like a rather _____ cough you've got.
- The shops are quite _____ – only two minutes' walk.
- No, you can't borrow my girlfriend for the evening! Don't be so _____!
- It's nothing to do with you what we're doing tonight! Don't be so _____!
- She's so _____ that when she turns sideways, she's almost invisible!
- Did you know he's got a _____ chest? Like a doormat, it is!
- I reckon you'd have to be a _____ fool to want to learn this stupid language!
- I feel quite _____ after getting all those right. Or perhaps it's the champagne.

TASK 18. *Some common adjectives are formed from parts of the body. For example, heart gives us warm-hearted, kind-hearted, hard-hearted etc. Look at the list of similar compound adjectives below and guess what they mean. Then decide which of them can be used to complete sentences below. left-handed*

- | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| 1. double-breasted | 8. sour-faced | 14. bow-legged |
| 2. narrow-waisted | 9. cross-eyed | 15. empty-handed |
| 3. cold-blooded | 10. knock-kneed | 16. dark-skinned |
| 4. big-headed | 11. slim-hipped | 17. fair-haired |
| 5. pot-bellied | 12. light-fingered | 18. broad-minded |
| 6. red-faced | 13. strong-willed | 19. right-footed |
| 7. round-shouldered | | |

- My boss is terribly _____ walking around as if he were holding his salary cheque between his knees. His wife's quite the opposite – she is as _____ as if she had just got off a horse.
- I used to wear _____ suits until I decided that one button was far more suitable for _____ people such as myself.
- My sister is so _____ and _____ that she reminds me of one of those long thin wine bottles.
- Olaf is Scandinavian, so he's _____ and _____, and looks far better in jeans than I do.

5. It looked as if Manchester United were going to return home _____ until Bradfield scored with an incredibly powerful _____ shot from outside the penalty area.
6. Off we go on holiday with visions of returning _____ and beautiful, forgetting that we always come back _____ and with peeling backs.
7. Hoskins, if you go on staring at that magazine any longer, you'll go _____. Now either be _____, dear boy, and put it away or give it to me until the end of the lesson.
8. My boss is so _____ always looking as if he knew tomorrow was going to be the end of the world. And his wife is so _____ that I have to keep a careful eye on my things when they come round to the house, or they just disappear.
9. Most _____ tennis players seem to win more easily against right-handers. Talking of tennis players, aren't those professionals a _____ bunch, shouting all the time about how great they are?
10. A lot of liberal _____ people find it difficult to accept that there is such a thing as _____ murder.

TASK 19. Revision: adjectives and adverbs. There are many clichés among adverb-adjective combinations. Find cliché Russian/ Ukrainian equivalents for the ones given below.

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------|
| 1. painfully slow | 21. mortally offended |
| 2. miserably paid | 22. impeccably dressed |
| 3. wildly excited | 23. generously proportioned |
| 4. nicely done (dressed, decorated, etc.) | 24. exceptionally gifted |
| 5. happily married | 25. physically handicapped |
| 6. bitterly disappointed | 26. formally educated |
| 7. heavily indebted | 27. officially approved |
| 8. desperately unhappy | 28. diametrically opposed |
| 9. highly thought of | 29. terminally ill |
| 10. hugely successful | 30. mortally wounded |
| 11. perfectly matched | 31. chronically sick |
| 12. ideally suited | 32. indefinitely postponed |
| 13. discreetly placed | 33. speedily dealt with |
| 14. clumsily expressed | 34. improperly dressed |
| 15. strategically timed | 35. highly satisfactory |
| 16. fully automated | 36. hopelessly lost |
| 17. perfectly balanced | 37. deeply moved |
| 18. adequately prepared | 38. painfully obvious |
| 19. seriously compromised | 39. utterly exhausted |
| 20. blissfully unaware | 40. criminally negligent |

TASK 20. *There are a few adjectives in English that can go either before or after nouns but with a change of meaning according to their position. Choose the meaning that explains the underlined adjectives. Follow the example.*

Example: This elect body meets once a year. (before the noun = 'specially chosen')
The president elect takes over in May. (after the noun = 'who has been elected')

Sentence	Meaning
1. The concerned doctor phoned for an ambulance.	a) correct
2. The doctor concerned is on holiday at the moment.	b) worried
3. It was a very involved question	c) who was blamed
4. The person involved has left the company.	d) complicated
5. Present employees number 3,000.	e) with a sense of duty
6. The employees present should vote on this.	f) now employed
7. It was a proper question.	g) here now
8. The question proper has not been answered.	h) connected with this (twice)
9. Janet is a responsible girl.	i) itself
10. The girl responsible has been expelled.	

TASK 21. *Fill each of the blanks with a suitable adjective from the box.*

devoid	free	certain	inclined	liable
	concerned	filled	elect	

- Those _____ with the political implications of the new policy are very worried.
- The outgoing President was accompanied by the President _____.
- I'm _____ to think that it would be better to finish this later.
- These buildings are _____ to collapse in a strong earthquake.
- I was absolutely _____ I'd left it on the table.
- The landscape was completely _____ of any sign of human habitation.
- Please feel _____ to use the phone if you need to.
- The ex-prisoner is _____ with remorse for what he has done.

TASK 22. *Choose suitable adjectives that can fill each gap. Sometimes more than one option is possible.*

- The _____ child was comforted by his aunt.
a) sick b) afraid c) frightened d) ill
- They had _____ stories about their travels through India.
a) unlikely b) countless c) untruth d) plentiful

3. A speedy solution is _____.
a) main b) principal c) chief d) crucial
4. He was taken _____ by the ferocity of the criticism.
a) back b) unawares c) surprised d) unaccustomed
5. The _____ train is almost never on time.
a) last b) late c) early d) stopping
6. This is _____ reward for twenty years of loyal service.
a) due b) scant c) meagre d) proper

TASK 23. *Use the correct conjunction or preposition. Choose from the box below and repeat as many times as you need.*

that	to	with	at	of	on	for	in	by
------	----	------	----	----	----	-----	----	----

1. I am relieved _____ see that they are pleased _____ their accommodation. It seems entirely compatible _____ their wishes.
2. I am almost embarrassed _____ admit that I feel extremely ashamed _____ my fellow-countrymen on occasions such as this, particularly when they seem utterly devoid _____ any manners at all.
3. I'm afraid _____ speak to her about this because I'm frightened _____ upsetting her.
4. It is probable _____ he will prove to be the most likely person _____ the job and the one most likely _____ do it properly.
5. I am aware _____ your deficiencies and the areas you are lacking practice _____ just as I am aware _____ you share these weaknesses with many others.
6. I know he's very sure _____ himself and is intent _____ proving he can pass, but we are not convinced _____ his success can be taken _____ granted.
7. I was interested _____ read that many fans had expressed amazement _____ the result. Isn't it amazing _____ so many people take an interest _____ such obscure sports?
8. I know I should be ashamed _____ admit that I am saddened _____ young Paula's being written out of my favourite soap. It's a pretty awful thing _____ have to admit, but I really am upset _____ she's leaving.

*****TASK 24.** *Use the best suitable word in each gap.*

1. I went to the conference but for most of the time I felt _____ (1) a fish out of water. I knew nobody there and everyone else behaved _____ (2) if they had all known each other for years. I left just _____ (3) soon as I could and arrived home _____ (4) than planned.
2. I've always preferred classical music _____ (1) pop music. I'd much _____ (2) listen to a forty-five-minute symphony _____ (3) a three-minute song. Pop songs seem so _____ (4) less interesting, harmonically and melodically, and the insistent, repetitive drumming is about _____ (5) much fun _____. (6) banging your head against a wall.

3. My father was a jack of all trades in those days, as _____ (1) all village school headmasters: digging holes for swimming pools _____ (2) a full-time labourer, marking out athletics tracks in the manner _____ (3) a professional, teaching arithmetic to the top class in _____ (4) time as he had free. The _____ (5) he did, the more was expected of him by the village community, as if he should _____ (6) every waking hour to the well-being of his pupils. And he did. Nowadays one hears people talk of headmasters as if they _____ (7) accountants, balancing their _____ (8) as efficiently _____ (9) they can. I think I'd _____ (10) have been a headmaster in the old days.

******TASK 25. Revision: adjectives and adverbs. Use the best suitable word in each gap.**

Whether or not we are _____ (1) in the universe is a question that has vexed humankind for centuries. But we are _____ (2) to live in an era when the technology exists to allow us to come _____ (3) to giving an answer. Up to now, _____ (4) only was a belief in the existence of extraterrestrial life often _____ (5) on personal rather than religious conviction, _____ (6) was perhaps _____ (7) much based on faith. But scientifically the possibility cannot be discounted and, perhaps more _____ (8) at any other time in history, the subject is no longer liable _____ (9) be dismissed as a crank's discipline. For example, can we estimate the number of civilisations within our own Milky Way galaxy? These days scientists believe that in some _____ (10) they now have a not _____ (11) knowledge of the factors involved in producing such civilisations. The rate of formation of suitable stars – that is, ones _____ (12) Earth which are hot _____ (13) to sustain life and live long enough to allow life to evolve – is a _____ (14) starting point. Astronomers are confident _____ (15) they can assess this rate of formation at (16) one star per year. However, these stars also need to have habitable planets. _____ (17) in the last five years have scientists found evidence that at least some stars (other than our own star, the sun) have planetary systems. Broadly _____ (18), perhaps one in ten stars have planets orbiting them. But we also require that these planets are warm enough to have liquid water, a basic component integral _____ (19) life on Earth and presumably life elsewhere, and are not lacking _____ (20) an atmosphere that can both provide protection and sustenance to developing life.

PART 2. ANALYTICAL READING

2.1. Unit One. “Three Men in a Boat”

TASK 1. Read Jerome’s biography and answer the questions after it

Jerome K. Jerome

(1859-1927)

In the history of English literature Jerome K. Jerome occupies a modest place. He cannot be compared with Dickens, Thackeray or Bernard Shaw, but he is well-known as a writer-humorist not only in his country but in other countries too. Jerome Klapka Jerome was born in Walsall, Staffordshire, on May 2, 1859 in the family of a ruined businessman. Jerome’s childhood was poor and sad. He left school at 14 and worked variously as a clerk, a hack journalist, an actor and a schoolmaster. The boy had to work to support his family because his father died in 1871. In his free time Jerome tried to write. He wrote plays, stories and articles, but nothing was published. His first book “On the Stage and Off” was published in 1885 and this was followed by numerous plays, books and magazine articles. In 1889 a collection of his articles was published under the title “The Idle Thoughts of an Idle Fellow”. This book became very popular in England and it was published 105 times in 4 years.

On June 21, 1888, Jerome married Georgina Elisabeth Henrietta Stanley Marris, nine days after she divorced her first husband. Their honeymoon took place on the Thames, a fact which was to have a significant influence on his next, and most important work, “Three Men in a Boat”.

Jerome sat down to write this book as soon as the couple returned from their honeymoon. In the novel, his wife was replaced by his longtime friends George Wingrave (George) and Carl Hentschel (Harris). This had allowed him to create comic and non-sentimental situations which were nevertheless intertwined with the history of the Thames. The book, published in 1889, became an instant success and has remained in print until the present. Its popularity was such that the number of registered Thames boats went up 50 per cent in the year following its publication, and it contributed significantly to the Thames becoming a tourist attraction. In its first 20 years alone, the book sold over a million copies worldwide. It has been adapted to movies, TV and radio shows, stage plays and even a musical. Its writing style influenced many humorists and satirists in England and elsewhere. Its endurance can probably be attributed to the style and choice of a relatively unchanged location, which prevents the work from appearing dated.

With the financial security the sales of the book provided, Jerome was able to dedicate all his time to writing. He wrote a number of plays, essays and novels, but was never again able to recapture the success of “Three Men in a Boat”

He went traveling all over Europe and in 1899 he visited St. Petersburg, where he was met with enthusiasm. He knew Russian literature very well.

He died in 1927 and was buried in the beautiful churchyard of Ewelme, Oxfordshire, not far from the River Thames.

1. What facts of Jerome's life, in your opinion, influenced his literary works most?
2. Write a shortened version of Jerome's biography (about 50 words). What facts do you think must be included in it and what can be left out?
3. Can we say that Jerome lived a long and fruitful life? What makes you think so?

Active Vocabulary from the text

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. a fairy-like nook | 31.to work steadily |
| 2. to be smothered in roses | 32.the rest of the evening |
| 3. to burst forth in clouds of dainty
splendor | 33.absurd |
| 4. a veritable picture | 34.half a dozen |
| 5. a country inn | 35.to stir smth up |
| 6. to gossip over smth | 36.a lot of room to spare |
| 7. village politics | 37.to overhaul |
| 8. quaint rooms | 38.a hamper |
| 9. latticed windows | 39.remnants |
| 10.awkward stairs | 40.to empty smth into smth |
| 11.winding passages | 41.to get rid of smth |
| 12.to roam about some place | 42.to fish smth out of smth |
| 13.for an hour or so | 43.to add smth to smth |
| 14.to put up at some place | 44.to get cracked |
| 15.to put up for the night | 45.to thicken the gravy |
| 16.to get settled | 46.ingredients |
| 17.a splendid opportunity | 47.to evince great interest in
smth |
| 18.a slap-up dinner | 48.to stroll away |
| 19.the remnants of smth | 49.with an earnest and
thoughtful air |
| 20.odds and ends | 50.in a sarcastic spirit |
| 21.a fascinating idea | 51.with a general desire to
assist |
| 22.to gather woods | 52.to stand up for precedent |
| 23.to make a fire | 53.to be on the safe side |
| 24.to peel potatoes | 54.to hamper the world's
progress |
| 25.an undertaking | 55.to be a great success |
| 26.skittishly | 56.a dish with a new flavour |
| 27.light-heartedness | 57.old hackneyed things |
| 28.to be the size of smth | 58.like nothing else on earth |
| 29.That won't do. | 59.to matter much |
| 30.to scrape potatoes | 60.nourishing; nutritious |

Vocabulary Activities

TASK 2. *In the text of the lesson find synonyms to the words and expressions given below.*

- | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. lazy | 16. a difficult and important task |
| 2. bright, vibrant | 17. not very seriously |
| 3. fabulous | 18. cheerfulness |
| 4. a corner | 19. to need |
| 5. to cover | 20. a lump |
| 6. to explode | 21. a hole |
| 7. delicate | 22. little by little/bit by bit |
| 8. grand and impressive beauty | 23. a dirty or untidy state |
| 9. to stay | 24. to examine carefully |
| 10. true | 25. to show; to demonstrate |
| 11. strange and old-fashioned | 26. donation |
| 12. uncomfortable | 27. to help |
| 13. to wander | 28. to take no risks |
| 14. a large and very good meal | 29. to hinder |
| 15. interesting, attractive | 30. spicy |

TASK 3. *In the text of the lesson find the words that match the definitions below.*

1. a mixture of sand and water used in building for holding bricks and stones together;
2. a pub, usually in the country, and often one where people can stay the night;
3. an open space that is partly or completely surrounded by buildings and is usually part of a castle or a large house;
4. a type of beer;
5. to talk about other people's private lives, often in an unkind way;
6. matters concerning relationships;
7. something done with small pieces of glass shaped like diamonds in a framework of metal strips;
8. something having a curving and twisting shape;
9. to continue with a journey or some other activity;
10. something that is left after the other parts have been used;
11. small items that are not valuable or are not parts of a large set;
12. to refuse to work as a protest;
13. a large basket with a lid especially one used to carry food in;
14. to walk in a slow relaxed way;
15. the particular feeling or impression that is given by someone;
16. to support or defend somebody or something;
17. a similar action or event that happened earlier;
18. the top part of the inside of the mouth;
19. something that is used too often and therefore boring;
20. food containing a lot of fat.

TASK 4. Sort out the words below into the corresponding column according to their stress.

First Syllable	Second Syllable	Two Stressed

misunderstand	lightheartedness	evinced	fascinating
veritable	extraordinary	proceeding	undertaking
courtyard	economy	afterwards	palate
beneath	absurd	water-rat	hackneyed
politics	overhaul	reappear	flavour
awkward	salmon	evidently	nourishing
winding	advantage	contribution	nutritious
opportunity	ingredient	sarcastic	experiment
towards	precedent	piquant	

TASK 5. Match the words given below with the antonyms from the text.

Part 1

- 1) hard-working
- 2) to detest
- 3) dull
- 4) to praise
- 5) above
- 6) common
- 7) comfortable
- 8) back
- 9) ugliness
- 10) false
- 11) to sort out

- a) forth
- b) beneath
- c) quaint
- d) to group
- e) splendour
- f) veritable
- g) idle
- h) to criticize
- i) awkward
- j) to enjoy
- k) vivid

Part 2

- 1) straight
- 2) gloomily
- 3) seriously
- 4) to save
- 5) to fill
- 6) to soften
- 7) reasonable
- 8) frivolous
- 9) to assist
- 10) unusual
- 11) lean

- a) absurd
- b) to empty
- c) to thicken
- d) hackneyed
- e) earnest
- f) to hamper
- g) rich
- h) to waste
- i) winding
- j) cheerfully
- k) skittishly

TASK 6. Match the halves of the word combinations from the text:

Part 1

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------------|
| 1) a veritable | a) stairs |
| 2) quaint | b) passages |
| 3) latticed | c) supper |
| 4) awkward | d) picture |
| 5) winding | e) idea |
| 6) a slap-up | f) windows |
| 7) a fascinating | g) with economy and care |
| 8) extraordinary | h) rooms |
| 9) to do smth | i) great interest |
| 10) to evince | j) shape |
| 11) a sarcastic | k) spirit |

Part 2

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1) to stand up | a) to spare |
| 2) to get rid | b) the world's progress |
| 3) old | c) experiments |
| 4) a lot of room | d) of a lot of things |
| 5) weak sides | e) for precedent |
| 6) laughter-provoking | f) steadily |
| 7) to be | g) air |
| 8) to work | h) on the safe side |
| 9) to stroll | i) hackneyed things |
| 10) to try | j) away |
| 11) to hamper | k) situations |
| 12) earnest and thoughtful | l) of human nature |

TASK 7. Study Vocabulary Notes paying special attention to the use of prepositions. Then spot and correct the mistakes in prepositions in the sentences below.

1. What these two ladies enjoy most of all is to get together in the evening and gossip about all their neighbours' affairs.
2. Joshua has always been a hypocrite and known how to wind his way towards his superiors' affection.
3. Scarlet O'Hara had a much stronger character than her relatives and she could easily wind most of them about her little finger.
4. Yesterday I stayed in the sun for too long and today my burnt skin is peeling from my nose.
5. Nobody expected Margaret to pass her final exams so well. |She didn't do well during the term and we thought she would just scrape up at the exams as usual.
6. What does Patrick do for living? – He contributes articles for sports newspapers and magazines.

7. Who could have thought that the new secretary would make a mess from this important piece of work?
8. My brother is having the usual teenager's problems now, so he takes everything I tell him with the wrong spirit.
9. What cakes shall I buy? – Choose for your taste.
10. What an awful dress Pamela is wearing today! – Why are you so surprised? She has always dressed with bad taste.
11. When Audra first visited Paris, she wandered in the city for hours admiring with its splendour.
12. Where are you going to stay in London? – I think I will put up in some small inexpensive hotel.
13. What would you recommend me to do? – To begin with, to be at the safe side, see a lawyer and discuss the matter with him.

TASK 8. Fill in the gaps with one of the active words and expressions.

1. He is a hard nut to ____.
2. When his wife and all the children left him, he understood that he had made a ____ of his life.
3. You can always rely on Philip, he is as ____ as a rock.
4. Why are these workers so inefficient? There were very few people available so we had to ____ the bottom of the barrel.
5. It was common ____ that President Kennedy and Marilyn Monroe had an affair.
6. Why don't you clean up all this ____ in your room? I'm being lazy today. My ____ is willing, but the flesh is weak.
7. Don't use a steam-hammer to ____ nuts.
8. You look hot. Why don't you ____ the shirt?
9. All the parishioners make valuable ____ towards the upkeep of the cathedral.
10. In the past it was believed that people could be possessed by evil ____.
11. During the whole dinner party Ted's ____ remarks about our hosts irritated me so much that I really regretted that I had agreed to sit next to him.
12. Our company is making slow but ____ progress.
13. It was so silent in the room that I could hear my classmate's pen ____ across the paper.
14. Everything went wrong because he approached the situation in the wrong ____.
15. The biggest question is how they got into this ____ in the first place.

TASK 9. Speak on the following points.

1. Give an example of harmless and harmful gossip.
2. Has there ever been a person in your life who wound his/her way into your affection and then betrayed you? If yes, tell your groupmates about it.
3. Which member of your family can wind everyone else round his/her little finger? Tell your partner about him/her.
4. Make two lists of fruit and vegetables which you can peel and scrape.

5. List all the ingredients the three friends used in their Irish stew and suggest a recipe of a new dish or dishes with them.
6. Each housewife has her own recipe of a stew. What ingredients would you or your Mum use for the stew you prefer? Give a step-by-step guide for cooking it.
7. Describe a meal that you would call slap up.
8. What would you call people who always prefer to be on the safe side and never experiment: narrow-minded? Boring? Clever? Reasonable? Explain your point of view.
9. Did any of your family or friends have to scrape their living at any time of their lives? Tell your partner about it.
10. Do you keep any cracked pottery or mirrors in your house? Why? Why not?

TASK 10. Choose the correct alternative for each of the following questions.

1. What did the three friends decide to do?
 - a) to eat in an old country inn
 - b) to cook for themselves on the open fire
 - c) to settle in an inn and have meals there
2. Which of the three friends peeled the potatoes?
 - a) Harris and the narrator
 - b) George and Harris
 - c) George and the narrator
3. What do “eyes” in the sentence “... by the time we had got all the peel off and all the eyes out, there was no potato left...” mean?
 - a) dirt
 - b) dark spots
 - c) bumps and hollows
4. Did they find peeling potatoes
 - a) difficult but possible
 - b) difficult and impossible
 - c) easy but boring
5. How many different ingredients that went into the stew did the narrator mention?
 - a) seven
 - b) eight
 - c) nine
6. Which of the things mentioned below did not go into the Irish stew?
 - a) beans
 - b) potted fish
 - c) eggs
7. Who was definitely in favour of including the water rat into the stew?
 - a) Montmorency and the narrator
 - b) Harris and George
 - c) Harris and Montmorency
8. Which of the three friends was against the experiment?
 - a) The narrator
 - b) George

c) Harris

9. What does the word “that” in the sentence “The peas and potatoes might have been a bit softer but we all had good teeth, so that did not matter much and as for the gravy it was a poem – a little too rich, perhaps, for a weak stomach, but nutritious” mean?
- a) The fact that they all had good teeth
 - b) The fact that it was nourishing
 - c) The fact that peas and potatoes were hard to bite
10. What does the word “rich” in the sentence above mean?
- a) with a taste like nothing else on earth
 - b) containing a lot of fat, oil or butter
 - c) containing a lot of spices
11. What do you think is the narrator’s attitude to George?
- a) He respects him
 - b) He resents him
 - c) He makes fun of him

TASK 11. *Translate into English using the active vocabulary.*

1. Старий сільський готель потопав у квітах, та більш був схожий на маленький будиночок, ніж на звичайний готель. 2. – Про що так жваво говорять ці милі пані? – Я думаю, що вони розпускають плітки про своїх сусідів або співробітників. 3. Поблукавши по Лондону приблизно 4 години, ми були готові заночувати прямо на газоні Гайд-парку. 4. Молода дружина весело, майже грайливо розпочала роботу по дому, але після того як вона почистила овочі, прибрала кімнати та приготувала вечерю із залишків сніданку та обіду, її безтурботність зникла, і вона оголосила страйк. 5. Маленькі діти зазвичай виявляють великий інтерес до того, що роблять дорослі, та навіть звичайні банальні речі здаються їм новими і цікавими. 6. Виявилося, що Джордж чудовий кухар. Він приготував рагу зі свіжим та пікантним ароматом, зі смаком, не схожим ні на що інше. 7. Ніколи б не подумав, що серед інгредієнтів цієї незвичайної страви – лосось, горох та свинина. За смаком це було схоже на курку. Трохи жирнувато для тих, у кого слабкий шлунок, але дуже поживно. 8. У твоїй валізі ще багато місця. Чому б тобі не покласти туди все, що залишилось? 9. Про всяк випадок, я б на вашому місці позбавився компанії та провів залишок відпустки, зазнаючи усю красу самотності. 10. Так не згодиться! Ви просто марнуєте мій час. 11. Це страва з таким ароматом, який не можна ні з чим порівняти. 12. Після кафе грошей у нас не залишилося, і нам довелося йти пішки. 13. Чим більше я вас слухаю, тим більше вам співчуваю. 14. Він може відпускати жарти як ніхто другий, коли він у гарному настрої. 15. Він ледве зводить кінці з кінцями, тож не має сенсу пропонувати йому такі коштовні речі. 16. Ніколи б не подумав, що чистити картоплю – настільки важка справа.

2.2. Unit Two. "Encountering directors"

TASK 1. Read Bergman's biography and answer the questions after it.

Ingmar Bergman

(1918-2007)

Ingmar Bergman was born in Uppsala, Sweden, on July 17, 1918. His father was a conservative parish minister with strict parenting concepts. Ingmar was locked up in dark closets for such "crimes" as wetting the bed. "While father preached away in the pulpit", Ingmar wrote in his autobiography, "I devoted my interest to the church's mysterious world of low arches, thick walls, the smell of eternity, the colored sunlight quivering above medieval paintings and carved figures on ceilings and walls. There was everything that one's imagination could desire — angels, saints, dragons, prophets, devils, humans."

At the age of 9, he got a set of tin soldiers, the possession that altered the course of his life. He had created, by playing with this toy, a private world in which he felt completely at home. He made up his own scenery, marionettes and lighting effects and gave puppet productions of plays in which he spoke all the parts.

In 1937, he entered Stockholm University College, to study art and literature. He spent most of his time involved in student theatre and became a "genuine movie addict". Although he did not graduate, he wrote a number of plays, as well as an opera, and became an assistant director at a theater.

Bergman's film career began in 1941 with his rewriting of scripts, but his first major accomplishment was in 1944 when he wrote the screenplay for the film *Torment*. The international success of this film led to Bergman's first opportunity to direct a year later. During the next ten years, he wrote and directed more than a dozen films.

Bergman first achieved worldwide success with *Smiles of a Summer Night* (1955), which won for "Best poetic humor". This was followed by *The Seventh Seal* and *Wild Strawberries*, released in Sweden in 1957. These two films won numerous awards for Bergman.

On 30 January 1976, he was arrested and charged with income-tax evasion. The impact of the event on Bergman was devastating. He suffered a nervous break-down as a result of the humiliation and was hospitalized in a state of deep depression.

Even though the charges were dropped, Bergman was for a while disconsolate, fearing he would never again return to directing. Despite pleas by the Swedish high public figures, and leaders of the film industry, he vowed never to work again in Sweden. He closed down his studio and went into self-imposed exile in Munich, Germany.

In 1982, he temporarily returned to his homeland to direct *Fanny and Alexander*, a film that, unlike his previous productions, was aimed at a broader audience, but was also criticized for being shallow and commercial. Bergman stated that the film would be his last, and that afterwards he would focus on directing theatre.

Bergman was married five times: the first four marriages ended in divorce, while the last ended when his wife died. Bergman had nine children that he acknowledged to be his own. He was married to all but one mothers of his children.

Bergman died peacefully in his sleep at his home on 30 July 2007, at the age of 89, the same day that an other renowned film director, Michaelangelo Antonioni, also died.

Bergman's films usually deal with existential question of mortality, loneliness, and religious faith.

Many film-makers have praised Bergman and cited his work as a major influence on their own:

Woody Allen: "probably the greatest film artist, all things considered, since the invention of the motion picture camera". Allen's films contain many echoes of Bergman's.

Krzysztof Kieslowski "This man is one of the few film directors – perhaps the only one in the world – to have said as much about human nature as Dostoevsky or Camus."

1. Compare Bergman's biography with the preface to the lesson. Which important things about Bergman's life, in your opinion, should have been included in the preface?
2. If you were to give a short version of Bergman/s biography, what would it be like? Try and write down the summary of it in about 50 words.
3. What is your general impression concerning Bergman's life? Do you think he was happy with his life and creative activity? Explain your point of view

Active vocabulary from the text

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------|
| 1. script | 31.contradiction |
| 2. to win awards | 32.rite |
| 3. in the focus of attention | 33.to interfere |
| 4. people's fates | 34.baffled effort |
| 5. search for life's meaning | 35.continuously |
| 6. isolated people | 36.comprehension |
| 7. to suffer from the harsh realities of the cruel world | 37.spectacle |
| 8. distinction between reality and the world of imagination | 38.merely |
| 9. to blur | 39.resentment |
| 10.to cite | 40.resignation |
| 11.a single reason | 41.to shoot a film |
| 12.pre-eminence | 42.to puzzle |
| 13.in fact | 43.to have fun |
| 14.creation of a special world | 44.to point out |
| 15.as a result | 45.a piece of music |
| 16.complete lack | 46.to embody ideas or beliefs |

17.rigid
 18.a private world of one's dreams
 19.puppet theatre
 20.a form of self-expression
 21.to have a need for
 22.to feel suspicious
 23.in a way
 24.an enormous need
 25.to leave smth out
 26.flesh and blood
 27.to have contact with
 28.to go directly to emotions
 29.to raise a problem
 30.emotional impact

47.distorted view
 48.to work directly on the emotions
 49.to make oneself clear
 50.longing
 51.devout
 52.to change for better or worse
 53.comprehensible
 54.eliminate
 55.excessive
 56.charge
 57.technically crippled
 58.insecure
 59.to succeed in smth/ doing smth
 60.sound equipment

TASK 2. Sort out the words below into the corresponding column according to their stress.

First Syllable	Second Syllable	Two Stressed

producer	contemporary	strawberries	resemble
sonata	composer	award	intellect
imagination	minority	private	resentment
reality	devout	contradiction	totally
comprehension	interlude	genesis	directly
accident	rigid	complete	insecure
puppet	projection	resignation	isolated
interfere	conscious	preeminence	spectacle

TASK 3. Read the interview and find in it synonyms to the words below:

1. famous	11.inconsistency	21.damaged
2. destiny	12.bitterness	22.uncertain
3. sense	13.modern	23.accusation
4. merciless	14.understanding	24.to remind
5. fancy	15.constantly	25.effect
6. rough	16.public show	26.fight
7. to darken	17.retirement	27.to entertain
8. to confuse	18.offer	28.exciting
9. to need	19.difficult	29.to omit
10.huge	20.to trouble	30.lonely

TASK 4. Match the words below with their antonyms:

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| 1. lose | a. ordinary |
| 2. noise | b. to criticize |
| 3. minority | c. powerful |
| 4. public | d. to win |
| 5. dream | e. private |
| 6. to be the same | f. silence |
| 7. to praise | g. insecure |
| 8. unusual | h. to differ |
| 9. helpless | i. majority |
| 10.confident | j. reality |

TASK 5. Match the halves of the word combinations from the text:

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. creation | a. sake |
| 2. a complete | b. of a writer |
| 3. puppet | c. theatre |
| 4. the genesis | d. towards reality |
| 5. emotional | e. with all changes |
| 6. to have | f. of a special world |
| 7. a piece | g. impact |
| 8. oriented | h. crippled |
| 9. to agree | i. lack of words |
| 10.to shoot films | j. to say |
| 11.technically | k. in colour |
| 12.for heaven' | l. a lot of fun |
| 13. to have nothing | m. of music |

TASK 6. Fill in the gaps with active words or expressions

1. He has little knowledge of the subject. Everything he says is not_____.
2. Did you like the film or not? – I don't know. I have a ____ feeling.
3. The pain was so sharp that the poor girl lost ____ for a moment.
4. Before making a final decision, ____ on what you are going to do.
5. I believed him. I never ____ he was lying to me.
6. I will never finish this work! Something always ____.
7. Here's a good piece of advice: don't ____ much on the past, live in the present.
8. There was a ____ expression on her face as she ____ her wonderful love story.
9. Come to our English club and you will have an ____ opportunity to communicate with native speakers.
10. Have you heard the proverb 'Caesar's wife is above ____'? Oh, yes. My wife loves it and is ____ reminding it to me.
11. My little daughter can't ____ chocolate.
12. There is ____ reading yellow press. It's nothing but gossip and lies.

13. My cousin was arrested _____ of burglary! I just can't believe it!
14. I didn't like his idea at first, but _____ I agreed to try it.
15. My phone always rings when I am _____ of leaving the house.

TASK 7. Fill in the questions below with prepositions and answer them:

1. What did Bergman focus his attention __ (1) __ (2) his films?
2. In your opinion, do many children live __ (3) the world __ (4) their own dreams?
Why do you think so?
3. How do you understand Bergman's words that he has to translate the words __ (5) speeches, flesh and blood?
4. What kind of contradiction does the critic see __ (6) the effects which Bergman's films make __ (7) the audience?
5. Why do you think Bergman felt resentment __ (8) the critics, audience and government? Why was he __ (9) constant battle __ (10) them?
6. Do you agree that music, films and plays always work directly __ (11) emotions?
Explain your point of view.
7. In your opinion, should critics try to interpret an artist __ (12) his work?
8. Do you agree that actors sometimes change a film __ (13) better or worse? Can you give any examples to prove your point of view?
9. Why does it happen sometimes that a film differs __ (14) the one the director intended?
10. Do you agree that a person needs time to succeed __ (15) understanding his profession?

TASK 8. Choose the best completion for each of the statements given below.

1. As a child Bergman mixed up fiction and reality which means
 - a) he thought of himself as a character from a book
 - b) he lived an imaginary life
 - c) he often couldn't see the difference between real and imaginary events
2. In his young years Bergman suffered from a complete lack of words which means
 - a) He could hardly talk
 - b) He couldn't find the right words to express himself
 - c) He used wrong words almost all the time
3. Bergman's education was very rigid which means
 - a) his parents were too strict with the boy
 - b) he was always afraid of being punished
 - c) he had to study all the time
4. Saying that music is non-discursive by nature Samuel means that
 - a) music can't be fully explained
 - b) music isn't connected with speech or mind
 - c) music can't be understood by man.

5. Bergman says that a film itself is music which means that
 - a) In his opinion, films act on emotions exactly as music does
 - b) Both films and music can't be fully understood
 - c) Both films and music appeal to people's emotions
6. Samuel believes that many young directors "have nothing to say" which means
 - a) they have no talent
 - b) they have no life experience
 - c) they are too self-confident
7. Bergman says he never felt writing was his cup of tea which means
 - a) he disliked writing
 - b) he disliked writing as much as drinking tea
 - c) writing was not his favourite occupation
8. Samuel says that when he was watching "The Rite" his feelings were interfered with his baffled effort at comprehension which means
 - a) he couldn't understand the film because he was a very emotional man
 - b) he remained indifferent to what he saw
 - c) the film was too intellectually difficult for him
9. Bergman said they had had a lot of fun while shooting the film which means
 - a) the film was very easy to shoot
 - b) the film was like an amusing puzzle
 - c) they were shooting a rather stupid comedy
10. Bibi Anderson made the film more comprehensive to the public which means
 - a) she changed the script of the film
 - b) she made her heroine more real
 - c) she followed the director's ideas very closely

TASK 9. Translate into English using the active vocabulary.

1. Я саме збиралася вийти з будинку, коли задзвонив телефон. Дзвонила моя подруга. Вона запрошувала мене піти з нею за покупками, але я чемно відмовилася. Ходіння по магазинах – не моя стихія.
2. Коли Джон зненацька втрутився в нашу розмову, я не знав, як реагувати на це. Джон звичайно дуже соромливий, і його не можна назвати товариським.
3. Книги, прочитані в дитинстві, часто дуже впливають на характер і поведінку дитини й можуть навіть до деякої міри вплинути на його майбутню професію й захоплення.
4. Я так радий, що зміг нарешті побачити цей чудовий спектакль. Хоча повинен зізнатися, що в мене були великі труднощі із придбанням квитка.
5. Немає сенсу намагатися щось пояснити людині, що постійно підводить вас і не може утриматися від переказування пліток про всіх загальних знайомих.
6. На вашім місці я б взяв за звичку приходити на роботу трішечки раніше. Тоді у вас буде можливість замислитися про те, що потрібно буде зробити протягом дня, і ви будете встигати набагато більше.

7. Йому здавалося, що він виразився зовсім ясно, але насправді ніхто нічого не зрозумів. У результаті робота не була зроблена в строк, і це сильно вплинуло на престиж нашої фірми.
8. Його мама дуже підозріло ставиться до всіх дівчат, з якими він спілкується, і обов'язково починає критикувати їхню зовнішність або манери. Вона боїться, що дівчат більше цікавлять гроші її сина, ніж він сам.
9. Що мені потрібно – це переконати вас погодитися з моєю точкою зору. Я твердо упевнений, що ви потрапили у неприємності й допомогти вам можу тільки я.
10. Тепер, коли в країні фінансова криза, вам би краще припинити мріяти й зайнятися справою замість того, щоб розповідати, як ви страждаєте від неоліку грошей.
11. Що вам потрібно – так це зайнятися своїми справами й не втручатися в справи інших. Вам, здається, не вистачає такту й знання людської психології, тому у вас так мало друзів.
12. Якби спитали поради в мене, я б відповів, що кожна людина може змінити своє життя на краще або на гірше. Все залежить від того, який шлях ви оберете, й чи вистачить у вас сили волі, щоб протистояти спокусам.
13. Мій дядечка любив повторювати: «Важка робота – не для мене, але я готовий із замилюванням спостерігати, як працюють інші».
14. По міркуванню він погодився, що йому б краще самому ввійти в контакт із цими людьми й пояснити їм суть справи.
15. Якщо ви завжди будете йти по лінії найменшого опору, ви не зможете домогтися успіху й заслужити повагу своїх колег.

2.3. Unit Three. “To Sir, with Love”

TASK 1. *Read the customer reviews about Braithwaite’s book and answer the questions that follow.*

To Sir, With Love > Customer Review #1:

First things first. I am not related to E.R. Braithwaite. I teach high-risk students in one of the most impoverished schools in the United States, not in the United Kingdom. I am an author – my debut mystery is in its initial release. With those disclaimers in place, I want to clearly state my unequivocal admiration for TO SIR, WITH LOVE. It is a must-read book for any teacher worth her classroom. It tells the tale of Mr. Braithwaite and his struggles to teach poor teenagers on the verge of adulthood in one of the poorest neighborhoods of London. His story rings true. Being a non-Latino teaching Latino students, I understand the racial tensions in the story. The difficulties in getting students to focus on goals more distant in the future than the upcoming weekend are also painfully true. The need for creative and heartfelt approaches to these educational challenges is additionally made clear. And, of course, the inspirational tone of the book is exactly what is needed in this day and age. TO SIR, WITH LOVE should be more widely read than it already is, and I hope every

teacher has similar inspirational tales to tell, as does E.R.Braithwaite and this reviewer.

To Sir, With Love > Customer Review #2:

To Sir, With Love

Edward Ricardo Braithwaite To Sir, With Love is one of the most infinitely rewarding books I have ever read. The story is about a man, Ricky Braithwaite, who after getting out of the Service looks for a job in the growing technological field in which he has exceedingly good qualification. But when he returns to England to look for a job he soon remembers, after numerous shutdowns, that his skin color is impeding on his career chose. But he eventually finds a job as a teacher of a tough group of lower class youngsters who have made many a teacher turn tale and run. But with amazing perseverance our hero is able to tame these children and show them and all the others at the school that there is another side of life.

To Sir, With Love > Customer Review #3:

A Moving Story!

When Mr. Braithwaite took the job as a teacher, he never expected his students to be barbaric savages. Though tempting, Mr. Braithwaite didn't give up, teaching the teenage rebels to call him "Sir" and treat him and others with self-respect. With hard work and dedication, he turned this class of delinquents into a class of young men and women with class. This book is thoroughly motivating. It is a story that is unforgettable and one to look to for inspiration. This book is a definite must read!

1. Do you feel that after reading such reviews you would like to read the book?
2. The first of the reviews is written by a teacher. What, do you think, are the professions of the authors of reviews 2 and 3? Explain your point of view.
3. Can you explain the following word combinations from the

Review 1: high-risk students, unequivocal admiration, any teacher worth her classroom, to ring true, racial tensions, creative and heartfelt approach, educational challenges.

Review 2: an infinitely rewarding book, numerous shutdowns, to impede on one's career, to turn tale and run

Review 3: barbaric savages, delinquents, young men and women with class, a definite must read.

TASK 2. Find English equivalents to the following words and word combinations.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. расові забобони | 26. пробитися до кого-небудь через що- |
| 2. останній урок перед великою перервою | небудь |
| 3. не боятися коментувати | 27. домогтися успіху, виявитися на |
| 4. священний | висоті |
| 5. не терпіти ніякого втручання | 28. грати комусь на руку |
| 6. даремно щось робити | 29. бути охопленим гнівом і відразою |
| 7. відповідати чийось потребам | 30. вийти із себе |
| | 31. переживати в глибині душі |

- | | |
|---|---|
| 8. не піддаватися гонінням,
репресіям | 32. проявляти повну неповагу до кого-
небудь |
| 9. мати значення для когось | 33. почуття пристойності |
| 10. потрудитися щось зробити | 34. порочність, злість |
| 11. оглядатися назад | 35. безславно провалитися |
| 12. заохочувати чиюсь активну
участь | 36. винуватець злочину |
| 13. недбало до чогось ставитися | 37. віддаватися луною |
| 14. указувати на щось | 38. грубе зауваження |
| 15. бути стурбованим, стурбованим
чимсь | 39. по всякому безглуздому приводу |
| 16. суміш полегшення й
розчарування | 40. недбало помітити |
| 17. попередники | 41. інтелектуальний виклик; їжа для
міркування |
| 18. випадковий, тимчасовий,
швидкоплинний, минулий | 42. чиєсь оточення |
| 19. змова байдужості | 43. досить справедливий |
| 20. співчувати кому-небудь | 44. спостерігати тенденцію |
| 21. не бачити змісту в чому-небудь | 45. спадати на думку |
| 22. витратити час і зусилля | 46. утягнути кого-небудь у якусь
діяльність |
| 23. давати завдання | 47. робити що-небудь для чийогось блага |
| 24. справляти на когось враження | 48. навмисна дія |
| 25. дивитися безневинними очима | 49. почувати себе сердитим і
розстроєним |
| | 50. психологія навчання |

TASK 3. Sort out the words below into the corresponding column according to their stress.

Prejudice, preclude, qualification, pre-recess, to comment, sacred, reprisal, detail, review, individual, collective, association, relief, occurred, transient, predecessor, effort, psychology, particular, remote, uninterested, protest, enthusiasm, birdwatcher, domestic, informality, participation, conspiracy, campaign, necessary, culprit, innocent, accident, aplomb, interruption, continuity, benefit, reverberate, casually, deliberate, arithmetic, pretext, disrespect, viciousness.

First Syllable	Second Syllable	Two Stressed

TASK 4. Choose the best completion or answer for each of the statements given below.

1. The Headmaster insisted on the children's writing their Weekly Reviews because ...

- a) he thought in that way they would better remember the events of the passed week.
 - b) he wanted them to freely criticise everything connected with the school.
 - c) he wanted them to develop their writing skills.
2. Both the schoolchildren and the teachers...
 - a) enthusiastically supported the Headmaster's pet scheme.
 - b) did not enthusiastically support the Headmaster's pet scheme.
 - c) were indifferent to the Headmaster's pet scheme.
 3. The young teacher's, reaction to the first comments about him was a mixture of relief and disappointment because ...
 - a) he hoped that he had impressed his pupils much more.
 - b) he thought his pupils would not regard him as transient as his predecessors.
 - c) he was afraid that his pupils would criticize him.
 4. What made the young teacher decide to get through to his students was the fact that they had been ...
 - a) hostile to him from the very beginning.
 - b) indifferent to him from the very beginning.
 - c) displeased with him from the very beginning.
 5. The succession of stages the young teacher had to *OVQ* through was as follows:
 - a) the silent treatment stage, the noisy treatment stage, the rude treatment stage.
 - b) the noisy treatment stage, the silent treatment stage, the rude treatment stage.
 - c) the rude treatment stage, the silent treatment stage, the noisy treatment stage.
 6. During the noisy treatment stage ...
 - a) all the children banged the lids of their desks.
 - b) the ones who didn't bang the lids of their desks silently approved of the ones who did.
 - c) the ones who didn't bang the lids of their desks silently disapproved of the ones who did.
 7. The young teacher's reaction to the children's behaviour during the noisy stage was ...
 - a) rather reserved.
 - b) rather emotional.
 - c) rather indifferent.
 8. During the third stage of their behaviour the children ...
 - a) were openly rude to the teacher.
 - b) tried to provoke the teacher with their deliberate rudeness.
 - c) were as rude to each oilier as they usually were.
 9. The teacher could do nothing about the children's bad behaviour, so he ...
 - a) pretended not to notice it at all.
 - b) tried to show that it didn't matter to him.
 - c) showed his displeasure in every possible way.

10. Sitting in the library after losing his temper in class the teacher ...
- a) blamed in his failure only himself.
 - b) blamed in his failure only his pupils.
 - c) blamed in his failure both his pupils and himself

TASK 5. Find in the text synonyms to the words and word combinations given below.

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Discrimination | 23. slowly |
| 2. to get | 24. irritating |
| 3. to prevent | 25. stage |
| 4. a break | 26. behaviour |
| 5. a plan, a method | 27. apparently |
| 6. an intrusion | 28. a guilty party |
| 7. punishment | 29. simply |
| 8. orthography | 30. to be upset |
| 9. to find out | 31. advantage |
| 10. just | 32. only |
| 11. useless | 33. to engage |
| 12. wise, shrewd | 34. to echo |
| 13. to be apprehensive | 35. carelessly |
| 14. to confess | 36. rude |
| 15. besides | 37. intentional |
| 16. temporary | 38. comment |
| 17. to answer | 39. excuse |
| 18. specific | 40. hatred |
| 19. far away | 41. to show |
| 20. to look at | 42. cruelty |
| 21. to dedicate | 43. morality |
| 22. household | 44. dirt |

TASK 6. Match the words below with their antonyms.

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. unintentional | a) remote |
| 2. politely | b) intellectual |
| 3. dull | c) to criticise |
| 4. frequent | d) transient |
| 5. praise | e) familiar |
| 6. close | f) rudely |
| 7. guilty | g) rare |
| 8. to praise | h) deliberate |
| 9. permanent | i) innocent |
| 10. strange | j) reprisal |

TASK 7. Fill in the blanks in the questions below with prepositions and answer them.

Why do you think the Headmaster would brook no interference _____ his pet scheme?

Why do you think the Old Man wanted the children to write about the school events _____ their own words, _____ their own way?

Do you think it was good that the children were safe _____ any form _____ reprisal no matter who they criticized?

Why was that important _____ Mr. Florian that the children wrote about what mattered _____ them?

Do you think those Weekly Reviews were a good way to improve the children's written English _____ terms _____ spelling, construction and style?

Do you think it was pleasant _____ the teachers when their pupils commented _____ them?

Could _____ your opinion teachers be careless _____ their clothing, manners or person?

Why do you think the children saw no point _____ wasting their time and effort _____ writing their new teacher?

Why was the young teacher anxious to discover what kind of figure he cut _____ front _____ them?

Do you agree that books _____ the psychology _____ teaching can be of great help _____ young teachers?

Is it really necessary to take great pains _____ planning lessons?

Do you think the children who didn't join _____ the noisy treatment campaign were _____ sympathy _____ the teacher or _____ those who disrupted the lessons?

Why do you think the children used rude words _____ a voice loud enough _____ the teacher's ears?

How did it happen that the young teacher played _____ his pupils' hands?

Why do you think the teacher was overcome _____ anger and disgust and sick _____ heart?

TASK 8. Match halves of the expressions given below.

Part 1.

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. to waste | a) from reprisal |
| 2. to observe | b) one's progress |
| 3. to brook | c) fair |
| 4. to take | d) the trends |
| 5. to make | e) of relief and disappointment |
| 6. to meet | f) time and effort |
| 7. to be reasonably | g) the grade |
| 8. a mixture | h) the needs |
| 9. to be safe | i) great pains |
| 10. to follow and observe | j) from reprisal |

Part 2.

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| 1. a crude | a) one's participation |
| 2. to have no sense | b) of indifference |
| 3. to display | c) flat |
| 4. to encourage | d) into interest |
| 5. to lose | e) remark |
| 6. to feel | f) into one's hands |
| 7. conspiracy | g) one's temper |
| 8. to inveigle smb | h) sick at heart |
| 9. to fall | i) disrespect for smb |
| 10. to play | a) of decency |

TASK 9. Fill in the missing derivatives in the table below.

№	Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
1	school			
2	advantage			
3		to admit		
4		to waste		
5	back			
6		to require		
7		to refer		
8	temper			
9	display			
10			decent	

TASK 10. Fill in the gaps in the sentences below with one of the words from the table. Use the right tense-forms.‘school’

- Even now most _____ journals pay nothing and you are lucky to get a fee if you talk at a conference.
- For quite a long time, _____ have attempted to discover exactly what effects television has on our young.
- Admitted to Mills College on a full _____, she graduated Phi Beta Kappa without a penny of help from her parents.
- Working-class families, by contrast, are less likely to provide an environment that encourages _____ skills.
- She was starting at zero as she had very poor _____ due to ill health.
- She eased to a more comfortable position against the angle of the ground and _____ herself to wait.

‘advantage’

- Electronically supported meetings not only solve pressing business problems but offer their own _____.

2. The expanding region will attract capital for investment and workers will migrate from the less _____ areas.
3. After his promotion Henry found himself in a more _____ position.
4. Money may be deposited on terms that make early withdrawal _____.

‘admit’

1. The Senator's _____ that he had lied to Congress shocked many Americans.
2. _____, didn't get as much work done as I'd hoped this morning, but it should be finished soon.
3. Gaining _____ to this prestigious club was no easy matter.
4. The young men tried to enter a nightclub but were refused _____.

‘waste’

1. The ability to produce in greater quantities made this system _____ and it has given way to a more scientific process.
2. Too much _____ has been dumped into the North Sea in the last 50 years.
3. Don't leave the light on - you're _____ electricity.
4. Natural _____ is defined as a reduction in the number of workers because of people leaving or retiring and not because they have lost their jobs.
5. I'm sorry you've had a _____ trip. Mr. Newton isn't here.

‘back’

1. Two men were sitting in the _____ of the car.

‘to require’

1. The job _____ a college degree and knowledge of computers.
2. The average daily food _____ for an adult is between 2000 and 3000 calories.
3. Further details will be sent on _____.
4. All club members are _____ to attend the annual meeting.

‘to refer’

1. We will need _____ from your former employers.
2. These symptoms may be _____ to virus infection rather than parasites.
3. Articles submitted to the journal are read by several _____.

‘temper’

1. Jill needs to learn to control her _____.
2. Although their love for each other was growing steadily, the emotion was _____ with suspicion.
3. Young children have very different _____ and so the style of management of one child may not suit another.
4. Jo's car is very _____ in the mornings. Sometimes it starts and sometimes it doesn't.

TASK 11. *Translate into English using the active vocabulary.*

1. Якщо ваша поведінка буде бездоганною, ви, безсумнівно, будете мати моральну перевагу над вашим супротивником
2. Бекі Шарп була дивно талановитою у маніпулюванні людьми. Їй завжди вдавалося використовувати їх у своїх інтересах.
3. Я не думаю, що треба знижувати стандарти вимог на вступних іспитах, щоб приймати більше студентів.
4. Її неохоче визнання, що вона не зможе обійтися без нашої допомоги, змусило мене замислитися, чи легко нам буде з нею працювати.
5. Деякі сучасні американці дуже марнотратні люди. Часто вони купують те, що їм подобається, а не те, що їм дійсно потрібно.
6. Мені завжди хотілося побачити оригінал «Мони Лізи». На репродукціях важко зрозуміти, що намальовано на задньому плані.
7. Хоча Петро Петрович прожив у Франції 40 років, він залишався росіянином до мозку костей.
8. Перш, ніж починати пояснення нового матеріалу студентам просунутого рівня, варто з'ясувати їхні фонові знання по даному питанню.
9. Напишіть мені свою адресу на звороті фотографії, тоді вона точно не загубиться.
10. Завжди неприємно, коли люди говорять про тебе за твоєю спиною.
11. Робота Мартіна Ідена в пральні була такою виснажливою, що в нього не вистачало сил навіть читати.
12. Коли ви робите презентацію, намагайтеся якнайменше звертатися до ваших записів. А якщо вам все-таки доводиться це робити, робіть це як можна непомітніше.
13. Я вважаю, що проявляти свій поганий характер на людях, означає показувати свою відкриту неповагу до них.
14. Зразки кращих товарів, наявних у магазині, звичайно виставляються на вітрині.
15. Я не думаю, що її сьогоднішнє вбрання можна назвати підходящим для такого врочистого випадку. Вона могла б надягти щось більш пристойне.

PART 3. KEY TO GRAMMAR

3.1. Key to Infinitive

Infinitive as Subject

1. To realize that he had been punished for nothing was extremely unpleasant, but he couldn't but take the punishment uncomplaining.
2. To travel all over the world had always been Helen's lifetime dream that, unfortunately, was never to come true.
3. "To fly to the Moon would be fun if it weren't so expensive, that is why we won't be able to afford it for another couple of years. So, you'll have to wait," said Miriam to her 4-year-old son who kept asking his mother to take him to the Moon.
4. To live in a big city is much more expensive than to live in the country, besides, to breathe in the fresh rural air is much healthier, and to have an orchard and a vegetable garden right at hand is very convenient.
5. To know the theory does not necessarily mean to understand how something works and on the contrary, to be a good practitioner does not imply to be as good a theorist.
6. To have relied on him in that situation was certainly a mistake I can't forgive myself for. I should have never done anything like that.
7. To become a good professional requires a lot of persistence, knowledge and devotion to what you do.
8. To have set a goal is halfway to success. To work hard on achieving it is the other half.
9. To cancel our plans, to keep on ignoring him as far as I was able to was my final and most sensible (sound) decision.
10. To watch them working in the garage has become her full-time (main) occupation.
11. Despite all the impending danger, to be trapped here with him was a kind of heaven.
12. To be reckless (to behave/act recklessly) in Forks would take a lot of creativity – maybe more than I had.
13. To have my eyes so filled with tears that I could not see his features clearly was wasteful-insanity.
14. To call this other vehicle a motorcycle hardly seemed fair, since it didn't seem to belong to the same family as my suddenly shabby-looking bike.
15. To answer his question without hurting his feelings or mine seemed to be the hardest thing in the world.
16. To speak the word was to make it final. It would be the same as typing the words *The End* on the last page of a manuscript.
17. To look away first was a mistake only an incompetent liar would make, and I was not an incompetent liar.
18. To commit the murder I ached to commit was wrong. I knew that. But leaving him free to attack again could not be the right thing either.

19. "To murder a blameless child in cold blood is another thing entirely no matter what risk she presents to us. If we make exceptions to protect ourselves, we risk losing the essence of who we are," Carlisle said after a brief moment of silence leaving no chances for a compromise.
20. When life offers you a dream beyond any of your expectations, it's not reasonable to grieve when it comes to an end.
21. "Say, have there been any warnings about bears around here?" – "No, sir. But it's always good to keep your distance and store your food correctly.
22. It will soon be hard to even remember the reason for all this mess. My birthday already felt like the distant past.
23. It wouldn't be easy to talk to her now, especially, to ask her to do me a favor.
24. It is depressing to realize that I am not the heroine anymore, that my story is over.
25. It would be probably better not to involve adults who might mention this to Charlie
26. It was hard to pull myself together, to not give myself away. And it was even harder to answer, to say the word.
27. Once you begin to care about a person, it is impossible to be logical about that person anymore.
28. When Jacob explained it like that, it was nearly impossible not to feel compassion for Sam. I had to keep reminding myself that there was no reason to hate him anymore.
29. She complained lightly about the increase in the boys' appetites, but it was easy to see she didn't mind taking care of them.
30. It may be wrong to be so involved with myths and legends, to turn my back on the human world, but I like it this way.
31. It was enough to listen to the stories of the family I'd once dreamed of belonging to.
32. To know that I would have an easy out was comforting, but it wasn't enough to make me hopeful, to make me feel the relief she obviously felt.

Infinitive as Predicate

1. I couldn't hope that the coming confrontation of interests would be resolved peacefully. But why not try to start things out as friendly as possible? I asked myself.
2. "You've been liberated from your house arrest and we have no plans this weekend," He grinned. "Why not celebrate your freedom?"
3. "Why not make it easy for him? What he's doing is hard enough."
4. For you of all people to turn to her after what she did to you last autumn! I would never have thought you would even talk to her again if I hadn't heard it myself.
5. Me – to help him! Heaven forbid! I would never lend him a helping hand even if my life depended on it.
6. Of all things to pick up the worthless! That's so much like her! Suffice it to say she has wasted a fortune on things like this. And she won't give up this ruinous habit of hers.

7. Why not throw a school-leaving party in the forest? That would be a fresh idea. To have conventional celebrations is so boring!
8. Why turn to Sam if you haven't even tried to do it yourself first? To ask that Sam should do the job for you is always easier than to take pains yourself, isn't it?
9. Why decide now? We don't require that you should give us a definite answer right now. We understand that this decision isn't easy to make.
10. Him – to marry her! Can you be telling the truth? What could have made him do that? I thought he was impossible to talk into a marriage.

Infinitive as Predicative

1. My goal was to run far enough away so that the horror behind me should be completely lost, so that it should become impossible to find, even if I changed my mind.
2. For the moment I couldn't help but be selfish. All I wanted was to stay with him as long as possible in the limited time given to me.
3. I couldn't think where to begin. No one else found the words, either. But to continue keeping silent was unbearable. Why not break the silence at last?
4. "I'm sorry," he said, and then he hesitated as if he didn't know how to phrase what he was thinking.
5. I haven't told Charlie about the longer trip yet, I still wasn't sure how to break the news to him just right?
6. His lips were pursed, as if he was trying to decide how to phrase something. His expression was hard to understand.
7. If I'd gone to one of his other offices, would I have ever guessed what to ask for?
8. "So," I began, picking the least important question to start with.
9. It surprised me a little. I would have thought Jacob was nearly impossible to upset.
10. "You're right," he agreed. "Some people are hard to discourage."
11. His answer confused me. I thought the point of leaving was to let his family live in peace. Why leave if they were going? I stared at him, trying to understand what he meant.
12. What I want and need is to be with you, and I know I'll never be able to leave again and I have too many excuses to stay now.
13. They knew that none of their number was to blame.
14. It was the wrong place to search, struggling as I was to lie to myself, to convince myself that everything would work out as I needed it to.
15. I hope you won't mind taking a couple of precautions? To allow me to drive you to the boundary line is for one, and to take a cell phone so that I should know when to pick you up is for the other."
16. I got luckier than I deserved. Emmett is everything I would have asked for if I'd known myself well enough to know what to ask for.
17. Why not ask him how to do it? It won't be difficult for you to do it, will it? That's the least you can do to help me.
18. She is difficult to argue. Her point is to stand her ground till you finally give up even if her point is wrong. – For you of all people to say that about her! Isn't it rude to criticize people for your own drawbacks?

19. The problem with the project was to find means for its implementation. No one was too willing to cooperate. And in the end, Simon thought why not give it up.
20. To have agreed to such terms was a silly thing to do. I simply can't understand why not have asked them for some time to give it a thought before accepting all their conditions blindly.
21. Their strategy was not to learn what they were tasked to, but to make cribs and then cheat at exams. And though to be caught doing that meant to be strictly punished, it didn't discourage them from doing that again and again. They simply wouldn't study as to be clever was not in fashion. Why bother?

Infinitive as Part of Compound Verbal Modal Predicate

1. To open my eyes in a strange place and not to be able to remember anything that might have brought me here was very uneasy and disturbing. Then I noticed a bandage on my hand stained with blood and it wasn't difficult to guess that I must have fainted like I always would at the sight of blood.
2. "Now why not tell me the truth, Jane? You have been accused, and you must have the chance to defend yourself," she said and her tone was too stern to disobey.
3. "I don't think he would have laughed. For him to do so when he was in such danger?" she said. 'You must have been dreaming.'
4. "Don't be foolish. It's not just a scratch, and the wound may be infected," answered Peter. "Listen, Jane, I'll have to leave you with Edward while I fetch the doctor. You must wipe away the blood with the damp cloth and help him to drink a little water." I nodded and nervously watched him leave the room. I could hear him turning the key in the lock.
5. You've been caught red-handed, so why not confess that to have set everything up was your idea? I saw sneaking out when you should have been working on the project.
6. You should have waited till the morning, and then we could have seen her together. To have gone to her without me was very selfish of you. Now she must think of me as a heartless person.
7. The ceremony began, and soon I heard the priest come to the point in the wedding, where he had to ask, "Is there any reason why these two people should not be married?" For someone to stand up and say there was would be unexpected, but that was not to happen, not at this wedding.
8. Of course, we shouldn't have expected anything, but Mary and I would have felt rich with only a thousand pounds each, and we would still have been able to help so many more poor people!
9. Alice, you need not think you can succeed in getting out of the room like this. To do that is utterly rude.
10. Unfortunately, we can imagine how different our lives might have been. But that's useless to cry over spilt milk. What is already in the past is impossible to change. So why not get over it and live on? That could be the best thing to do.
11. She must be landing in Miami now. To go there has always been her cherished dream. Why not be happy for her to have it finally come true?

12. You are old enough and ought to know how to behave in public places. If I were you I would be ashamed of myself for having to be put off the bus for disturbance of public order. For you of all people to do it!
13. To have survived the hurricane and to have to listen to his lecture on how to behave in emergency situations was too much for her. She couldn't stand that any longer. All she needed then was to be left alone and rest.

Infinitive as Part of Compound Verbal Aspect Predicate

1. I used to wake up at 4 A.M. and start sneezing, sometimes for five hours. I tried to find out what sort of allergy I had but finally came to the conclusion that it must be an allergy to consciousness (James Thurber).
2. A banker is a fellow who lends you his umbrella when the sun is shining, but wants it back the minute it begins to rain (Mark Twain).
3. I never guess. It is a capital mistake to theorize before one has data. Insensibly one begins to twist facts to suit theories, instead of theories to suit facts (Sir Arthur Conan Doyle).
4. Reality is that which, when you stop believing in it, doesn't go away (Philip K. Dick).
5. You gain strength, courage and confidence by every experience in which you really stop to look fear in the face. You are able to say to yourself, 'I have lived through this horror. I can take the next thing that comes along.' You must do the thing you think you cannot do (Eleanor Roosevelt).
6. Historians are like deaf people who go on answering questions that no one has asked them (Leo Tolstoy).
7. Gods don't like people not doing much work. People who aren't busy all the time might start to think (Terry Pratchett).
8. Make sure you have finished speaking before your audience has finished listening (Dorothy Sarnoff).
9. I stopped believing in Santa Claus when my mother took me to see him in a department store, and he asked for my autograph (Shirley Temple).
10. The brain is a wonderful organ. It starts working the moment you get up in the morning and does not stop until you get into the office (Robert Frost).
11. You don't stop laughing because you grow old. You grow old because you stop laughing (Michael Pritchard).
12. You know you're getting old when you stop to tie your shoes and wonder what else you can do while you're down there (George Burns).
13. Plenty of people miss their share of happiness, not because they never found it, but because they didn't stop to enjoy it (William Feather).
14. To get what you want, stop doing what isn't working (Dennis Weaver).
15. Give a man health and a course to steer; and he'll never **stop to** trouble about whether he's happy or not." (George Bernard Shaw).
16. More than once I had seen a noble who had gotten his enemy at a disadvantage stop to pray before cutting his throat (Mark Twain).
17. When I was young I used to think that money was the most important thing in life; now that I am old, I know it is (Oscar Wilde).

18. My great-grandfather used to say to his wife, my great-grandmother, who in turn told her daughter, my grandmother, who repeated it to her daughter, my mother, who used to remind her daughter, my own sister, that to talk well and eloquently was a very great art, but that an equally great one was to know the right moment to stop (Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart).
19. To begin to think with purpose, is to enter the ranks of those strong ones who only recognize failure as one of the pathways to attainment (James Allen).
20. The people who live in the past must yield to the people who live in the future. Otherwise the world would begin to turn the other way round (Arnold Bennett).
21. It is hard to begin **to** move when you don't know where you are moving, how to move, or if you are going to get there (Peter Nivio Zarlenga).

Infinitive as Object

1. I consider being ill as one of the great pleasures of life, provided one is not too ill (Samuel Butler).
2. The important thing is not to stop questioning. Curiosity has its own reason for existing. One cannot help but be in awe when he contemplates the mysteries of eternity, of life, of the marvelous structure of reality. It is enough if one tries merely to comprehend a little of this mystery every day. Never lose a holy curiosity (Albert Einstein).
3. I cannot help thinking that the menace of Hell makes as many devils as the severe penal codes of inhuman humanity make villains. (Lord Byron).
4. In my prints I try to show that we live in a beautiful and orderly world and not in a chaos without norms, as we sometimes seem to. My subjects are also often playful. I cannot help mocking all our unwavering certainties. It is, for example, great fun deliberately to confuse two and three dimensions, the plane and space, or to poke fun at gravity. Are you sure that a floor cannot also be a ceiling? Are you absolutely certain that you go up when you walk up a staircase? Can you be definite that it is impossible to eat your cake and have it? (Maurits Cornelis Escher)
5. The Public is a thing I cannot help looking upon as an enemy, and which I cannot address without feelings of hostility (John Keats).
6. If you cannot help worrying, remember that worrying cannot help you either.
7. "When you engage in systematic, purposeful action, using and stretching your abilities to the maximum, you cannot help but feel positive and confident about yourself." (Brian Tracy)
8. Never be afraid to tread the path alone. Know which is your path and follow it wherever it may lead you; do not feel you have to follow in someone else's footsteps (Gita Bellin).
9. Don't be afraid to fail. Don't waste energy trying to cover up failure. Learn from your failures and go on to the next challenge. It's OK to fail. If you're not failing, you're not growing (Stanley Judd).
10. Be not afraid of going slowly, be afraid only of standing still (Chinese Proverb).
11. Let the wife make the husband glad to come home, and let him make her sorry to see him leave (Martin Luther).

12. I am sorry to think that you do not get a man's most effective criticism until you provoke him. Severe truth is expressed with some bitterness (Henry David Thoreau).
13. Men are anxious to improve their circumstances, but are unwilling to improve themselves; they therefore remain bound (James Allen).
14. Kind words can be short and easy to speak, but their echoes are truly endless (Mother Teresa).
15. Personally, I'm always ready to learn, although I do not always like being taught (Winston Churchill).
16. There is no such thing as a man being too proud to fight; there is such a thing as a nation being so right that it does not need to convince others by force that it is right (Woodrow Wilson).
17. Castles in the air – they are so easy to take refuge in and so easy to build as well (Henrik Ibsen).
18. No one can persuade another to change. Each of us guards a gate of change that can only be opened from the inside. We cannot open the gate of another, either by argument or emotional appeal (Marilyn Ferguson).
19. Surrealism does not allow those who devote themselves to it to forsake it whenever they like. There is every reason to believe that it acts on the mind very much as drugs do; like drugs, it creates a certain state of need and can push man to frightful revolts (André Breton).
20. People who are not in love fail to understand how an intelligent man can suffer because of a very ordinary woman. This is like being surprised that anyone should be stricken with cholera because of a creature so insignificant as the comma bacillus (Marcel Proust).
21. A strong nation, like a strong person, can afford to be gentle, firm, thoughtful, and restrained. It can afford to extend a helping hand to others. It's a weak nation, like a weak person, that must behave with bluster and boasting and rashness and other signs of insecurity (Jimmy Carter).
22. I always like to look on the optimistic side of life, but I am realistic enough to know that life is a complex matter (Walt Disney).

Arakin, Unit 1 + Grammar

1. To put up at this picturesque place in early June would be a rare treat. They say there is no accounting for tastes (tastes differ), but this is, no doubt, a place anyone will find to their taste. There are plenty of woods to roam through and a few lovely lakes swim in on a warm sunny day. The more you spend there, the more you get convinced that the place is more like a fairy-tail magical garden than a mere recreation centre. Why not spend the rest of our holiday there? It will be a splendid opportunity to relax from the noisy city and breathe some fresh air. It may raise your spirits, after all.
2. She was hard to resist when she started cracking jokes. I used to be fascinated at how she always knew what to say and how to raise your spirits. When something didn't work the way she wanted it to, she would try to experiment till it come up to her taste. This habit of hers would often get her into a mess, but once in a mess, she could tastefully wind anyone round her little finger and in the end you should never

have thought that she was the one responsible for the mess in question. It's really a pity that now, so many years later, she has to scrape her living by peeling potatoes and scraping burned grease off the pots and pans at a McDonald's.

3. The handle wasn't easy to wind. It must have been out of use for 10 years or so. The gossip circulated that the former owners moved after losing a steady income and with the money they had been scraping up/together for their whole life they bought a small country cottage in the north of the country to get settled in.
4. "The problem is to persuade Susan to agree," I said watching her empty another helping of sauce into the stew to thicken it and stirring it up with an earnest and thoughtful air. Then she stopped to take all the odds and ends left from her cooking and throw them into the waste bucket. After a while she promised to try talking to her. To be on the safe side, however, she asked me to make my contribution by buying a tasteful piece of jewelry to please Susan.

Infinitive as Attribute

1. When a man is lost it is my duty to ascertain his fate, but having done so the matter ends so far as I am concerned, and so long as there is nothing criminal I am much more anxious to hush up private scandals than to give them publicity.
2. Manson swears the ship is haunted, and that he would not stay in her a day if he had any other place to go to.
3. With his disinterested passion for art, he had a real desire to call the attention of the wise to a talent which was in the highest degree original; but he was too good a journalist to be unaware that the "human interest" would enable him more easily to effect his purpose.
4. Then it was a distinction to be under forty, but now to be more than twenty-five is absurd.
5. I had nothing to say and so sat silent, trying politely to show interest in the conversation; and because I thought no one was in the least concerned with me, examined Strickland at my ease.
6. Do you mean to say you've had nothing to eat or drink for two days? It's horrible.
7. If I were writing a novel, rather than narrating such facts as I know of a curious personality, I should have invented much to account for this change of heart
8. Mrs. Macandrew shared the common opinion of her sex that a man is always a brute to leave a woman who is attached to him, but that a woman is much to blame if he does.
9. I've always thought it would be jolly to have someone to talk to when one was tired of work.
10. Some day those pictures will be worth more than all you have in your shop. Remember Monet, who could not get anyone to buy his pictures for a hundred francs. What are they worth now?
11. Oh, my dear, remember what we've just heard. He's been used to comfort and to having someone to look after him. How long do you think it'll be before he gets tired of a scrubby room in a scrubby hotel? Besides, he hasn't got any money. He must come back."
12. "That's what I always say," reflected Captain Nichols, "when you hurt a man, hurt him bad. It gives you a bit of time to look about and think what to do next."

13. "You're looking at my pictures," she said, following my eyes. "Of course, the originals are out of my reach, but it's a comfort to have these."
14. The passion that held Strickland was a passion to create beauty. It gave him no peace. There are men whose desire to find the truth is so great that to attain it they will shatter the very foundation of their world.
15. It was my intention to have stopped there, and to have said nothing of that event which has created a void in my life which the lapse of two years has done little to fill.
16. I think that you know me well enough, Watson, to understand that I am by no means a nervous man. At the same time, it is stupidity rather than courage to refuse to recognize danger when it is close upon you.
17. He does little himself. He only plans. But his agents are numerous and splendidly organized. Is there a crime to be done, a paper to be abstracted, we will say, a house to be rifled, a man to be removed – the word is passed to the professor, the matter is organized and carried out.
18. Things had indeed been very slow with us, and I had learned to dread such periods of inaction, for I knew by experience that my companion's brain was so abnormally active that it was dangerous to leave it without material upon which to work. Therefore I blessed this Mr. Overton, whoever he might be, since he had come with his enigmatic message to break that dangerous calm which brought more peril to my friend than all the storms of his tempestuous life.
19. But I daresay it may have come to your notice that, if you walk into a postoffice and demand to see the counterfoil of another man's message, there may be some disinclination on the part of the officials to oblige you.
20. "Very good, sir," said Sherlock Holmes. May I ask, in the meanwhile, whether you have yourself any theory to account for this young man's disappearance?"
"No, sir, I have not. He is big enough and old enough to look after himself, and if he is so foolish as to lose himself, I entirely refuse to accept the responsibility of hunting for him."
21. There is one explanation that this young man really is the heir of a great property, however modest his means may at present be, and it is not impossible that a plot to hold him for ransom might be concocted.
22. Of course, I had at the outset no particular reason to connect these journeys with the disappearance of Godfrey Staunton, and was only inclined to investigate them on the general grounds that everything which concerns Dr. Armstrong is at present of interest to us, but, now that I find he keeps so keen a look-out upon anyone who may follow him on these excursions, the affair appears more important, and I shall not be satisfied until I have made the matter clear.
23. He knows where the young man is, and if he knows, then it must be our own fault if we cannot manage to know also. It is not my habit to leave the game in that condition.
24. No doubt you will find some sights to amuse you in this city, and I hope to bring back a more favourable report to you before evening.

Infinitive as Adverbial Modifier

1. The poor boy was half crazed with grief, and yet he had to go to London to play this match, for he could not get out of it without explanations which would expose his secret.
2. I should like to give a sketch of the character of this man, but it seems presumptuous to attempt such a thing upon paper, when the idea in my own mind is at best a vague and uncertain one. Several times I have thought that I grasped the clue which might explain, but only to be disappointed by his presenting himself in some new light which would upset all my conclusions.
3. I have been fetched out of bed several times to listen to it, but I need hardly say that I was never able to distinguish anything unnatural.
4. The pack which was forming to the south of us has partly cleared away, and the water is so warm as to lead me to believe that we are lying in one of those branches of the Gulf Stream which run up between Greenland and Spitsbergen.
5. He raised himself up upon his elbow, and looking round to see that we were alone, he beckoned to me to come and sit beside him.
6. In order to make my narrative intelligible, I must run lightly over one or two incidents in my former life which throw light upon subsequent events.
7. I arrived in Boston on October 12, 1993, and proceeded immediately to the office of the firm in order to thank them for their courtesy.
8. His complexion was of a sickly yellow and deeply pitted with small-pox, that is why the general impression was so unfavourable as to be almost revolting.
9. Some students who chanced to pass during the next hour were much astonished to see the worthy Professor of Physiology and his favourite student both sitting upon a very muddy bank.
10. Yet such is the state of things amongst us that the little energy and glimmering of reason which he possesses is entirely taken up with the labours which are necessary in order to procure certain metallic disks, wherewith he may purchase the chemical elements necessary to build up his ever-wasting tissues, and keep a roof over him to shelter him from the inclemency of the weather.
11. Why not go mushrooming? It would help you (to) distract a little. And to distract is what you do need right now. I may be wrong, but it seems to me that if you stay here with all these thoughts on your mind any longer, you will live to become insane. I wouldn't want you to be taken to a lunatic (mental) asylum. – To listen to you, I am on the verge of sanity! I may be having a hard time now, but it is sure to pass, I just need time to get over it.
12. I am quite surprised to see you. What could have brought you here? – I am afraid I have come to deliver bad news. I saw police officers arrest your brother and take him to the police station and I thought it would be wise for me to come here so as to let you know. – Well, of course, why else turn up here?
13. To look at you, I would say that you are a vampire. To have such pale complexion and such dark areas under your eyes is sure to be unhealthy. Why not turn to a doctor? You may have fallen ill with some serious disease. Let me take you to the nearby hospital to be examined.
14. To come across you in the street, I wouldn't recognize you. An ugly duckling I used to know as a child has grown to become a beautiful graceful swan. And that

makes me even more pleased to see you. Why not go some place to have a bite and chat?

15. He understood that what she was saying was too right to object to, and therefore he could do nothing but agree. But as he did, he looked aside as if to observe the boys playing at the playing ground.
16. She returned home to find a surprise party waiting for her. She was amazed to see so many people smiling to her and so many presents waiting to be unwrapped. She was too moved (touched) to say a word. All she could do was stand in the doorway and cry.
17. To leave her alone was the most I could do to help. All she needed at that moment was to be left alone. But I am certain that she is strong enough to overcome her grief. – It would be wonderful to see her smile rather than look the picture of sorrow as if to live on is the hardest thing to do.
18. To worry about trifles is so much like you. If it relieves you, I would have done the same to help her under the circumstances. And if she had followed your advice, she wouldn't be in trouble now. It may be unpleasant to her, but she seems to be too light-minded to understand when to stop. And you are not to blame for her inability to count money. Anyway why cry over spilt milk? Let's do something to cheer you up.
19. I could do nothing to draw him out. He wouldn't tell me what was on his mind. But I know him too well not to see that he is plotting something. I wish I were more patient to simply wait to find out.
20. To find a way out, we need to turn to them. They are the only people to tell us how to act. They must have dealt with such situations a hundred times and can advise us what to do next. Why not call them to arrange to meet? It is better than sit by and not even try to find a solution.

Infinitive as Parenthesis

1. You seem to be sick. To be on the safe side, why not make an appointment to see your GP just to be sure you're not suffering from anything serious?
2. Wild bears are reported to have been spotted in the neighbourhood. To be on the safe side, will you not allow the children to roam the forest for a while?
3. "To sum it up", said Edward, "the greatest parties are possible with the oddest people in the strangest places at the weirdest times."
4. Strange to say it, but after that incident we now have an even better relationship. It has brought the best out of both of us.
5. "It was very disappointing, to say the least, that our advice was not accepted as in the end everyone had to pay for the failure."
6. How could you have treated her like that! To say the least, I find it shocking.
7. To put it plainly, I want you out of this house immediately. And I assure you that I will see to it that you shall never be allowed to cross this threshold again.
8. When it made the headlines, Mary was not pleased, to put it mildly. She hadn't expected the story to be made public.
9. "To cut a long story short, they started dating and they are now happily married, and I cannot help being glad to see my daughter pleased."

10. To cut a long story short, there followed a short conversation which revealed they had absolutely no idea who I was. And needless to say, they urged me to tell as much as possible about myself.
11. Going through the city was a pain in the neck, to put it mildly. The traffic was not only heavy but mad. Motorists were only forward-centered with very little courtesy to display, Not to mention the taxi-drivers who could cut in at will. To make the matters worse, it took us 2 hours to find space to park. We were compelled to stop over at a Mcdonald's spot to buy some food as this was the only way to use their parking space.
12. How was your boyfriend's acquaintance with your parents? – He spilt red wine on the carpet, insulted my mother, and to crown it all, broke my favourite vase.
13. He was an excellent leader? But to tell the truth/to be honest, we were all a little afraid of him.
14. Such a fate is unlikely to befall him: to begin with, his is a genuine talent.
15. The United States can tell you all about what's wrong with the British, to say nothing of the Russians (A.H. Sulzberger).
16. The ability to simplify means to be able to eliminate the unnecessary so that the necessary may speak (Hans Hofmann).
17. All defense secretaries in wartime have, needless to say, made misjudgments (Bill Kristol)
18. Strange to say, the luminous world is the invisible world; the luminous world is that which we do not see. Our eyes of flesh see only night (Victor Hugo)
19. There are many different kinds of radioactive waste and each has its own half-life so, just to be on the safe side and to simplify matters, I base my calculations on the worst one and that's plutonium (David Brower)
20. To begin with, you must realize that any idea accepted by the brain is automatically transformed into an action of some sort. It may take seconds or minutes or longer, but ideas always produce a reaction of some sort (Scott Reed).
21. We assume, to begin with, that the individual is at least as complex in his internal structure as the language is which he speaks – otherwise, how could he speak a language which is complex? (Kenneth L. Pike)

Complex Object

1. If I had heard you coming, I wouldn't have got frightened to see you. I would want/prefer you to knock before entering the room next time. – I am sorry for scaring you, I didn't mean/intend to do it. Next time I'll be making more noise to let you know I'm coming.
2. The police announced to have finally arrested the robber and made him confess robbing the bank in Baker Street. No one believes him to have no accomplices, but the culprit claims to have organized everything alone. Meanwhile he is waiting for the court to decide if he is telling the truth.
3. I have never suspected him to be dating that girl. I have seen them walking together a couple of times, but I was sure them to be mere friends or colleagues. Of course I cannot count on him to break up with her only because I don't approve of his choice. He is too old to let me decide his future for him. But to be his

mother and to see that he is going to ruin his life is very hard. If only I could make him understand it now! But he won't hear me!..

4. Who could have persuaded you to buy this rusty old car? I believe it to be 100 years old! You cannot really rely on it to get you to your destinations, can you? – Don't exaggerate. The mechanic declared it to work flawlessly for another 20 years at least, though he warned me not to drive it to its extremities. – I cannot believe you to be so silly. The mechanic would have told you anything to get rid of this old junk. To have trusted him is the craziest thing you could have done. What are we to do with it now?
5. I forbid you to invite this person to ever come to our house because I've always thought him to bring misfortune. – Don't be ridiculous. I can see that you treat him partially because of your superstitions, but I know him to be a decent person, besides, I hear a lot that he can be trusted/relied on.
6. I smell something burning in the kitchen. Are you sure to have turned off the oven? To be on the safe side, I would like you to go and check.
7. Ask Kevin to take his CV with him. We may have an interesting offer to make to him. I know him to have never let anyone down and that's what our company needs right now.
8. Have you seen Janet leave? – No, I haven't. Isn't she at home? I think I heard some music playing in her bedroom not long ago. She couldn't have slipped away unnoticed, could she?
9. Can you hear the dog barking? I want you to go and make it stop. It's been barking for two hours already and I cannot stand hearing it any more.
10. If I hadn't heard him decline such a profitable offer, I wouldn't have believed it. I have always thought him to be a reasonable man.

Arakin, Unit 2 + Grammar

1. You have done nothing to be admired. To tell the truth I even doubt that you have a friend to rely on, if you should get in a mess. To succeed in life and to win people's admiration, you shouldn't, to begin with, be constantly mixed up with suspicious people and affairs. This has bad impact on your reputation.
2. She is clever enough to resist the temptation of raising this problem. To stay in the background now is wiser than to arouse pointless suspicion and suffer from unfair accusations as a result. To be on the safe side, I wouldn't come in contact with them for a while. Though, she is not weak-hearted to follow the line of least resistance or to lose consciousness in the face of difficulties.
3. She wanted something exciting to interfere in her monotonous life, and her life-time dream was to run away as far as possible from here never to return. But what was the point in denying that she suffered from lack of means to do so?
4. I heard him express his point of view on the matter and I can't help but agree with him on some points. To be more precise/exact, what he suggests has a point and the proof he provides is irresistible. And to crown it all, he has taken pains to come in contact with the authorities to obtain their permission to interfere with the situation.
5. On reflection, I can't but agree that no one can be above suspicion until the truth is revealed. If I were asked to make my point, I would point out that placing

everyone under constant suspicion may force the one having something to do with this mess make a false step, which will enable us to find him.

6. To dream and imagine things is definitely her cup of tea. I have known her to be a dreamer since we were little children. Needless to say, that her parents considered her constant fantasies to reflect a kind of mental disorder in a way/in/to some degree. They were suspicious about what influence/impact it might have on her future life. But when she was 17, there came a turning point in her life to change everything never to be the same again. A distant relative heard her telling one of her dreams to her friend and he couldn't resist admiring it. The very day he made himself clear to the girl's parents that she was very talented rather than crazy and that he would like her to write down her dreams into stories to be sent to a publishing house. Strange to say, her parents agreed to let her try with mixed feelings. To cut a long story short, the girl succeeded in arousing/winning worldwide admiration with her works and is now on the point of being awarded a literary prize for her contribution to the development of fantasy short stories.

For-to-Infinitive Construction

1. Our seats were too far away from the stage for anything to be properly seen, and to make the matters worse, the noise was too loud for anything to be heard. We badly regretted not buying tickets in advance.
2. There is hardly any need for you to come so early. We may as well start working on it in the afternoon.
3. The best thing for you to do now is to let the matter rest and pretend to have forgotten about what has happened, for a while at least.
4. There was nothing for us to wait for and we couldn't but leave empty-handed. We tried to cheer up a bit thinking that the point was not to win, but to get some useful experience.
5. No sooner had I entered the office, than the boss urged for the calls to be made to arrange a special shareholders' meeting one hour later.
6. I waited for him to stand up for his little sister, but he didn't seem to intend to do so, so I spoke up myself.
7. It is for you to take care of the puppy. Have you forgotten being the one to persuade us to take it home to keep?
8. That was utterly disappointing for her, to say the least, to hear the news. The point was to control her temper as long as possible to avoid unnecessary complications.
9. The manager gestured for Mr. Gibbs to follow him, and they both disappeared in his office not to be seen for another few hours. They were believed to have been good friends before the war burst out and to have never seen each other since.
10. It is obligatory for the students of our university to keep to the University Conduct Code and to meet the requirements of the curriculum.
11. When I was crossing the street I noticed an old friend of mine waving for me to come over to her from across the road. I hadn't seen her since we graduated in 1999 and was pleased to have a little talk with her and to remember going to university together.
12. It was desirable for me to catch that train if I didn't want to spend the night at the railway station, so I took a taxi to take me there well in advance of the train

departure. I thought I would rather wait for half a hour now than be compelled to a night in the waiting room.

13. After losing her husband there was nothing left for her to live for. Needless to say that she had no children to care for and to be looked after by. That's why she sold her house and went on a round-the-world trip never to return.

Complex Subject

1. The Buckingham Palace Officer is suspected to have stashed away a fortune of stealing savings and pensions of 57 victims.
2. The couple moved into their five bedroom villa with a swimming pool eight years ago, but are believed to have recently put it up for sale.
3. The suspects are thought to have used the back door to enter and leave the house. They are then believed to have run along the back courtyard into a nearby street to flee from the scene.
4. The only two countries to veto the treaty are Czech Republic and Poland - but both countries parliaments are believed to have now approved the treaty.
5. They were reported to have split after neighbours called cops to a row at their North London flat earlier this week.
6. The colour green is said to relieve homesickness.
7. Maggie is said to be making a good recovery from the emergency surgery she had.
8. The party of Benazir Bhutto was unofficially declared to be leading in today's parliamentary vote in Pakistan.
9. The hearing is being held at a secret location. Yet if Collins continues claiming he is being made to pay for Jerome's mistakes, it could end the truce between the two.
10. Pupils are rumoured to be allowed to use banned mobile phones, MP3 players and gaming devices in class to help them learn.
11. After losing his only form of transport, Derek was forced to leave his farm job and move back to Dundee.
12. Vegetarian women are thought to be more likely to give birth to baby girls than boys.
13. Experts at National Statistics cautioned that unemployment was likely to rise again over the coming months.
14. According to research by the Joseph Rowntree Foundation, children living with one parent are more likely to have behavioural problems, do less well at school, and turn to drugs and heavy drinking.
15. "When you referee 30 or 40 games a season, you are bound to make one or two errors," confessed the football referee in one of his interviews.
16. If she opts/chooses to come to England, he is unlikely to be welcomed with open arms.
17. "The rest is a mystery. There were no signs of violence or evidence of suicide or any obvious evidence pointing to another probable cause of death, like drugs use. But we're unlikely to be able to shed any further light on what's happened until after a post-mortem," said the investigator in his interview to the Times.
18. But experts claim unemployment is almost certain to hit three million by next Spring.

19. Under the circumstances the prices for real estate are still uncertain to stay the same and are even more likely to drop.
20. I can't but agree that they very much seem to be enjoying the life they have now. This change turns out to have done them more good than harm.
21. Businesses seem to have been behaving in a different way – it does look as if the economy were behaving in a different way compared to the early 1990s.
22. I can't help noticing that you seem to have some problems. Why not confide them to me? And then we'll try to solve (find a solution to) them together.
23. I want other parents to be aware of symptoms that can turn out to be signs of brain tumours. And I want kids to have scans sooner, not later."
24. If you want a love message to be heard, it has got to be sent out. To keep a lamp burning, we have to keep putting oil in it (Mother Teresa)
25. We've all heard that we have to learn from our mistakes, but I think it's more important to learn from successes. If you learn only from your mistakes, you are inclined to learn only errors (Norman Vincent Peale).
26. Astrology is one of the earliest attempts made by man to find the order hidden behind or within the confusing and apparent chaos that exists in the world (Karen Hamaker-Zondag)
27. Life's challenges are not supposed to paralyze you, they're supposed to help you discover who you are (Bernice Johnson Reagon).
28. Mystical explanations are thought to be deep; the truth is that they are not even shallow (Friedrich Nietzsche).
29. People care more about being thought to have taste than about being thought either good, clever or amiable (Samuel Butler).
30. Every art and every inquiry, and similarly every action and choice, is thought to aim at some good; and for this reason the good has rightly been declared to be that at which all things aim (Aristotle).
31. Human beings must be known to be loved; but Divine beings must be loved to be known (Blaise Pascal).
32. I am known to be able to take care of myself when I become angry. I don't mince words (Ethel Merman).
33. Wealth is well known to be a great comforter (Plato).

Arakin, Unit 3 + Grammar

1. Have you ever heard him talk about applying for a scholarship to this university? – Never. But I admit noticing him displaying some curiosity about the admission requirements. – That would be great! To tell the truth, I would want him to enter this university and take up something useful instead of wasting his time surfing the Internet. He is a clever boy and is sure to be successful in his studies.
2. I have always thought Jane to be an even-tempered girl (Jane has always been thought to be an even-tempered girl). I've never seen her lose her temper or display anger or irritation at anything. – Neither have I. In fact, I believe her to have a pretty good idea of how to take advantage of a situation and how to make it play into her hands.
3. To cut a long story short, it was up to Jane to back the project and to provide the necessary references, but she is gossiped to have turned her back on her

- colleagues at the last moment and displayed neither respect nor decency to admit failing to meet the requirements of the task set.
4. He is reported to be keeping in the background at the moment. Strange to say, that indecent act of his turned out to have made his patrons turn their back on him and even deny ever having anything to do with him.
 5. She waited for him to give her a reasonably fair explanation, to justify himself, to refer to some emergency or danger, but he didn't seem to regret or repent of anything. How could he have gone back on his every word and display no decency at all to even make any comment? Needless to say, it took her great pains to keep her temper. He dared display utter disrespect for her after she had wasted so much effort to try to help him out of the mess he was in. Though she was not the person to easily lose her temper, she couldn't help feeling angry and frustrated. Unable to say a word, she simply gestured for him to leave and he did never to cross her path again.
 6. "You were heard saying indecencies about me behind my back. The fact doesn't seem to be playing into your hands and can hardly be regarded to your advantage now, does it?" said Tina with a threat in her voice. Jake backed a little and then began to walk back and forth with an earnest and thoughtful air as if trying to collect his thoughts to make a reasonably fair comment to turn it to his advantage.
 7. She was believed to have left school to run away with her boyfriend never to be seen in this small town again. To be honest, I used to think that she of all people was sure to succeed in her life, and when I chanced to see her many years later, she was hard to recognize and by the look of hers her life seemed to have been wasted. Backbreaking work seemed to have made her lose her former charm and cheerfulness, yet she was unlikely to return to her native town. To say the least, she was not the type of person to admit her mistakes and failures, not to mention, to display how humiliated she felt.

3.2. Key to The Noun + Subject-Predicate Agreement

TASK 1. Revision: The Noun. Sort out the nouns in the box in to the categories given in the table.

Always countable	Always uncountable	Both
sheep, mice, sun, tooth, funeral, watch, people	research, accommodation, furniture, dust, advice, information, news, police, scissors, music, secrecy, health, traffic, weather, money	travel, hair, work, beauty, talk, ice-cream, sky, experience, difficulty, technology, politics, talent, time, success

TASK 2. Revision: The Noun. Revise the use of quantifiers with countable and uncountable nouns given in the table and choose the right word in brackets.

- 1 – fewer; 2 – less; 3 – a lot of; 4 – a lot; 5 – a great deal of; 6 – many; 7 – most of the; 8 – most; 9 – most; 10 – a little; 11 – a few; 12 – several; 13 – any; 14 – any; 15 – enough; 16 – hardly any; 17 – neither; 18 – both; 19 – no; 20 – no / a great deal of.

TASK 3. Revision: The Noun. Fill in the gaps with the quantifiers given in the box. The first one is done for you. You can use some words more than once.

1 – many; 2 – few; 3 – few; 4 – some; 5 – plenty of/enough; 6 – none/ few/ hardly any; 7 – enough; 8 – some; 9 – very little; 10 – some; 11 – any; 12 – no; 13 – any; 14 – some.

TASK 4. Revision: The Noun. Decide if the sentences below are correct or have mistakes. Make the necessary corrections.

- | | |
|-----------------------|--|
| 1. research has not; | 11. glorious weather; such a hot April |
| 2. Draughts is played | 12. fruit |
| 3. correct | 13. The advice you gave me was really useful. |
| 4. correct | 14. correct |
| 5. Mumps is | 15. are |
| 6. aircraft | 16. swine |
| 7. money – it | 17. parentheses are sentences/ Parenthesis is a sentence |
| 8. heavy traffic | 18. nucleus |
| 9. was | 19. Correct |
| 10. correct | 20. are |

TASK 5. Revision: The Noun. Give the plural forms of the nouns given below.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| a bamboo – bamboos | a phenomenon – phenomena |
| a focus – foci | a volcano – volcanoes |
| a forget-me-not – forget-me-nots | a gulf – gulfs |
| a trout – trout | a woman-journalist – women-journalists |
| a kilo – kilos | a cello – cellos |
| a leaf – leaves | a Swiss – Swiss |
| a hairdo – hairdos | a leaf – leaves |
| a story-teller= tellers | a doe – does |
| a mosquito – mosquitoes | a stay-at-home – stay-at-homes |
| a path – paths | a chief – chiefs |
| a Negro – Negroes | a zero – zeros |
| a grouse – grouse | a go-between – go-betweens |
| a thief – thieves | a calf – calves |
| a dragonfly – dragonflies | a canoe – canoes |
| a louse – lice | a brother-in-law – brothers-in-law |
| a goodbye – goodbyes | a still life – still lifes |
| a bath – baths | a buffalo – buffaloes |
| a photo – photos | Jenny – Jennys |
| a sheaf – sheaves | a chessman – chessmen |
| a woman-hater – woman-haters | a booth – booths |
| a taboo – taboos | a looker-on – lookers-on |
| a nucleus – nuclei | a Hindoo – Hindoos |
| a hoof – hoofs/hooves | a scarf – scarfs/scarves |
| a cuckoo – cuckoos | a youth – youths |
| a half – halves | a an analysis – analyses |

TASK 6. *Cherry Reid is a famous explorer. Below you can read part of a diary she kept when she was travelling. Open the brackets and fill in the gaps in her diary.*

Feet, pages, men, sheep, oxen, fish, fish, women, kerchiefs, potatoes, tomatoes, babies, geese, women, fruit, teeth, knives, radios, matches, people, photos.

TASK 7. *Use the nouns given in brackets in their plural form.*

People, analyses, boxes of matches, churches, glasses, skies, cargoes, cargoes, potato/potatoes, mangoes, machines, toys, silks, teas, colours, armies of customs-officials, port-authorities, others, oxen, mice, geese, savings, handkerchiefs, belongings, sheep, wives, children, deer, criteria, authorities, lice, spirits, hangers-on, phenomena.

TASK 8. *Fill in the gaps with is, are, has or have. Give two forms where possible. Explain your choice.*

1. is 2. are 3. have 4. is 5. Are 6. is / are 7. is / are 8. Are 9. Have 10. has / have 10. Is 11. are 12. are 13. is 14. are 15. is 16. Are 17. is 18. are 19. are 20. have 21. Has 22. is/ are 23. has 24. Are 25. is 26. Are 27. have 28. Are 29. does 30. are 31. have 32. Are.

TASK 9. *Open the brackets and write the verbs in the correct form: singular or plural.*

Statistics *is*, there *are* lies, statistics of British life *show*, the family *is*, the youth of today *is / are*, people *own*, police *are*, mathematics *is*, as *is* physics, earnings *are*, good manners *are*, the public *spend / spends*, clothes *are*, glasses *are*, minority *favour / favours*, statistics *makes*.

TASK 10. *Use the nouns given in brackets in the plural form if possible.*

Foods, cakes, biscuits, tomatoes, oranges, men, women, lives, cuisines, Japanese, Swiss, products, strawberries, peaches, potatoes, spaghetti.

TASK 11. *Spot and correct mistakes in the sentences given below. Some of the sentences are correct.*

1. hundred lives 2. Paths 3. books; shelves 4. Loaves 5. Selves 6. Correct 7. were called 8. Wives 9. farm-women 10. Mouths 11. Correct 12. Geese 13. Feet 14. Correct 15. Moths 16. heroes, aircraft 17. Means 18. Fish 19. deer

TASK 12. *Translate into English paying special attention to the plural form of nouns.*

1. In Dr. Jasper, the orientalist's opinion, the Japanese borrowed a lot of fairy-tale characters from Chinese mythology.
2. Frenchmen (The French) are known to be rather quick-tempered while Germans are thought to be even-tempered.
3. In Russian all parentheses are marked out with commas while in English it doesn't happen all the time.
4. English diphthongs consist of a nucleus and a glide. The nuclei of diphthongs are always pronounced with a greater force and more distinctly than the glides.

5. None of the hypotheses about the origin of these volcanoes has been proved. Some more research has to be made to find out their age and the degree of danger for the people who live nearby.
6. Crises happen in the life of every person. And the person's future life depends on his attitude to this crisis. If he is able to accept all the changes positively and not resent the whole world but draw the right conclusions from his mistakes then it is a step forward in the development of his personality; otherwise it is several steps back.
7. I'm afraid we'll have to offer Doctor Savage to leave our hospital. I have analysed all the diagnoses he has made in the recent year and all the recommendations he has given his patients and I have come to a conclusion that he is an absolutely incompetent doctor.
8. What criteria do you use to assess your students' speaking skills? – Speaking skills are assessed according to such criteria as fluency of speech, presence of grammar and vocabulary mistakes and slips of the tongue, ability to react to the interlocutor's remarks and some others.
9. London parks are the green oases of the British capital. They are also a unique phenomenon of the attitude of the English to nature. (Englishmen's attitude)
10. Mrs. Smiley had three daughters-in-law but she liked none of them and thought that her sons had made the wrong choice. Her dislike also spread to all her grandchildren.
11. All the members of our family are stay-at-homes. We never go anywhere. We stay all summer in town and can't be lured to any kind of party. We do not visit our relatives' weddings and funerals. Don't have hard feelings (hold grievance) against us and take us as we are.
12. One couldn't look at the old man without pity. His clothes were dirty and shabby, his boots worn-out, and there were several women's kerchiefs on his head instead of a hat. His life seems never to have treated him kindly.
13. The whereabouts of the criminal group is / are reported to have been found. Though the criminals are well armed, the police hope to capture them quickly and without losses.
14. When the car entered the outskirts of some big city Steve thought that he recognized the surroundings of Birmingham. But then he thought that all big industrial cities had such dirty and unpleasant/unappealing streets without any flowers or trees and with a lot of high fences.
15. Tina unpacked her clothes and put them away into the chest of drawers. All her belongings went into the two top drawers. In the bottom drawers she put the most precious thing – her father's diaries which she hoped to publish one day.
16. Where are you going to place the contents of the book: after the title page or at the end? – I think it will be more convenient for the readers if the contents will be at the beginning. By the way, do you have any comments about the content of Chapter 4?
17. Dorothy was looking at her watch all the time. At first it seemed to her that it was very fast, but when both hands met at 12, it began to seem to her that her watch was slow. She hated to wait more than anything else on earth, but she had no choice.

TASK 13. Revision: The Noun. Fill in the words in the possessive case wherever necessary.

MIND YOUR SKIN!

We have become very conscious of conservation these days. A lot of people won't buy any goods made from *animal skin* (skins of animals). In many parts of the world, it is now unthinkable for a person to dress in a *leopard-skin coat* (a coat made of the skin of a leopard). We realize that *the earth's wildlife* (the wildlife of the earth) needs protection. This affects such things as *children's clothes* (clothing worn by children) and *ladies' coats* (coats worn by ladies). If *an actress's fur coat* (a fur coat worn by an actress) attracts admiration these days, it is probably created from man-made materials. Of course, we still farm animals for their skins, but the notice I saw in a shop recently must have been *the crocodiles' revenge* (the revenge of the crocodiles). It was selling *crocodile-skin bags* (bags made of crocodile skin) and offering the following service: '*Customers' skins* (skins of customers) made up'!

TASK 14. Revision: The Noun. Translate into English paying special attention to the use of nouns in plural and in the possessive case.

1. I'm sick and tired of (fed up with) all the useful advice (that) my friends and acquaintances give me. They advise me to pull myself together and hope for the better. But I don't have any money at all and don't know where to take it, as for two months I have failed to find a decent job. Why can't anyone offer me a real way out of this situation instead of empty words?
2. I don't feel like going anywhere in this wretched weather. I'd rather lie on the sofa with a good book in my hands. Let's stay at home. What do we need this lecture for? – I don't agree with you at all. We don't often have lectures of such scientists as Professor Scott. For goodness' sake, hurry up, otherwise we'll be late.
3. Whose clothes are these and why are they not in the wardrobe? Why don't you ever tidy your room? I can't understand how it has happened that we have such a slop in our family. – Don't be angry, mum. Granny told me that you had the same bad habits in your childhood as I have now, but that all passed with awkward age.
4. I ((had) always admired Professor Stevenson's encyclopaedic knowledge. He fluently spoke seven foreign languages, knew a lot about the history of European peoples, and could cite Latin and Greek poets. He had always been interested in politics and he was considered to be an expert in foreign (international) relations. He could recognize classical music pieces from the first notes and dispute about literature for hours. And his speciality was nuclear physics whose study he devoted all his life.
5. Who are those two pretty girls talking with old Mrs. Barlow's nephew? – They are Jill and Sam Greenbaum's daughters. I would recognize them not even knowing (without even knowing) who they are; they are their parents' spitting image.
6. Doctor Mason, do you know Miss Leider? – Yes, I met her at your aunt's. She is the daughter of the Leiders who came to our town last year, isn't she? – No, she is their niece.
7. Did you have a good journey, Uncle Ted? – Is it possible to have a good journey on a road like this? This two hours' journey nearly killed me! But for your parents' 50th wedding anniversary, I would have never taken this trip!

8. Are you sure Steve Baker's article will be published in all tomorrow's papers? – I'm sure it will. His boss's interview was so shocking that all journalists' interest is now attracted to Steve's suggestions how to solve the problem of 'hot-house effect'. His article is sure to be published in all major papers.
9. Do you think a five-minutes' talk can change the whole person's life? – Undoubtedly, if it happens in the right place at the right time and with the right person. It was like that with my father. He met my mum at the bus stop when he was hurrying to university. They spoke for even less than 5 minutes but my mother's eyes impressed my dad so much that he had been looking for her for ten years. When they met again, they never parted.

3.3. Key to The Adjective and The Adverb

TASK 1. *Underline the right forms in these sentences. Mind that in some cases both forms are right.*

1. I bought the (last/ latest) edition of today's paper. 2. My house is much (father/ further) along the road than yours. 3. Who is the (oldest/ eldest) in this class? 4. Your driving is (worse/ worst) than mine. 5. It's the (less/ lesser) of two evils. 6. Have you heard the (last/ latest) news? 7. We have no (further/ farther) information. 8. Jane Somers, (the last/ latest) Booker Prize winner, writes (good/ well). 9. The dying man's (latest/ last) words were, 'This is the end'. 10. This is the town's (oldest/ eldest) house. 11. My flat is (less/ smaller) than yours. 12. I've got (less/ lesser) time than you. 13. Jane is 5 years (older/ elder) than I am. 14. This dress is the (more/ most) expensive of the two. 15. His English is (the best/ better) of the four candidates. 16. It's the (better/ best) alternative. 17. It's the (furthest/ farthest) point west. 18. This oak is the (oldest/ eldest) tree in the park. 19. There are five sisters in our family. Telma is my (elder/ older) sister. 20. It's not fair! I've got the (least/ less)! And you've got the (more/ most)!

TASK 2. *Put in the right forms. Alternatives are possible.*

THE CHAMP

Two men were sitting at the bar. The one *nearer* to me was *the biggest* and *strongest* man I have ever seen. The one *farther* from me was *smaller* and *weaker*. They were having the *most violent* argument I had ever heard. Suddenly the little man said, 'It's a case of the *smallest* brain in the world fitted into *the biggest* head!' They were his *last* words. The little man didn't know what hit him as he fell to the floor. 'When Shortie wakes up, tell him that was my *best* Karate chop,' the big man told the barman as he left. The next evening, King Karate was at the bar as usual when Shortie crept in quietly, swung his arm and the champ fell to the floor. 'When King Karate wakes up,' Shortie said, tell him it was my *oldest* Land Rover starting handle.'

TASK 3. *Make up compound adjectives of measurement. Follow the example.*

Example: a man who is twenty years old – a twenty-year-old man

1. a building that is three years old = a three-year-old building
2. a farm that has fifty acres = a fifty-acre farm

3. a car whose fuel tank can contain two litres of fuel = a two-litre car
4. a meeting that lasts four hours – a four-hour meeting
5. a ruler which length is 30 centimetres = a 30-centimetre ruler
6. a hole which is six metres deep = a six-metre hole
7. a dress that costs 50 dollars = a fifty-dollar dress
8. a walk that lasts 10 minutes = a ten-minute walk
9. a bag that weighs 20 kilos = a twenty-kilo bag
10. an office-block that costs two million pounds = a two-million-pound office-block
11. a woman who is seventy years old = a seventy-year-old woman
12. a conference that lasts two days = a two-day conference
13. a park that is eighty hectares = an eighty-hectare park
14. a journey that takes three days = a three-day journey
15. a baby who weighs five kilos – a five-kilo baby
16. an engine that is three litres = a three-litre engine
17. a note for fifty pounds = a fifty-pound note
18. a fence that is twenty miles = a twenty-mile fence
19. a tunnel that is fifty kilometres = a fifty-kilometre tunnel
20. a bicycle that has five speeds = a five-speed bicycle

TASK 4. Change the words in brackets to fill the spaces.

EAGER DRIVER

It's *illegal* to drive under the age of seventeen in Britain, but *a seventeen-year-old boy* managed to pass his driving test on the day of his *seventeenth* birthday. Most people would consider this *impossible* because you need a lot of lessons to pass the test. David Livesey arranged to have *an eight-hour lesson* beginning at dawn on his birthday. At first he was very *careful* and *hesitant* but he had a *wonderful* teacher and his driving improved *amazingly* during the day. By four in the afternoon, still feeling *energetic* he was ready to take his test and he passed first time. He was almost in a state of shock after the test and he drove home very *slowly* in the *reddish* light of the *setting* sun. David's driving attracted the attention of two policemen, but they broke into smiles and congratulated him *warmly* when he showed them his certificate and told them his story.

TASK 5. Use the correct form of the adjectives or adverbs given in brackets.

1. They had dined *well* and were now drinking *hard*, their faces getting *redder and redder*.
2. Is there anything in the world *worse* than indecision?
3. They had never made *less* pretence of believing her than they did today.
4. The *worst* sin towards our fellow creatures is not to hate them but to be indifferent to them.
5. They are *the most wicked/ the wickedest* people I have ever met.
6. Life is never fair, and perhaps it is *the best* thing for many of us that it is not.
7. We were *nearly* smashed on the shore by the violent wind several times.
8. James's heart beat so *fast* that he could *hardly* breathe.
9. The captain felt *uneasier* about the approaching storm with every minute.

10. "Your voice sounds *different* on the phone.
11. It rained *steadily* for four days and nights.
12. The karate opponents bowed *politely* to each other.

TASK 6. Fill in the gaps with the words from the box. Alternatives are sometimes possible.

alive	asleep	beautiful	big	complete	fast	fresh,
lovely	pleased	polished	poor	quick-drying.		
	shiny	small	young			

NOT A FAST LIFE!

Three and a half years ago Mr Bell received a *beautiful* (1) present from his *young* (2) grandson. The boy had had a *lovely* (3) holiday by the seaside and had bought his grandfather a present. It was a *polished* (4) sea-snail which had been stuck on top of an oyster and another shell. Mr Bell was very *pleased* (5) with his gift and put it on a shelf. While he was dusting one morning, he accidentally knocked the *shiny* (6) snail off the oyster. He went to find some *quick-drying* (7) glue. When he came back, he couldn't believe his eyes. The snail had moved along the shelf. It was *alive* (8)! 'It must have been *asleep* (9) all these years and the shock woke it up.' Mr Bell said. He put the snail in a paper bag to show his friends. At first they thought the story was *complete* (10) nonsense, until they saw the snail. The *poor* (11) creature was so hungry it had eaten a hole in the bag. Mr Bell gave it a *small* (12) meal of *fresh* (13) cabbage leaves which it really enjoyed. 'It's not such a *big* (14) story.' a scientist explained. These creatures live on the seashore and don't lead a *fast* (15) life. They can hibernate for years without eating.'

TASK 7. Translate into English paying special attention to substantivised adjectives.

1. Человечество всегда мечтало о справедливом идеальном обществе.
2. Mankind has always dreamt about a just and ideal society.
3. Мы бы все хотели жить в таком обществе, где бы богатые не были бы слишком богатыми, а бедные совсем не были бы бедными.
4. We would all like to live in the society where the rich would not be too rich and the poor would not be poor at all.
5. Мы бы хотели, чтобы общество относилось к старикам так же, как оно относилось к ним, когда они были в состоянии работать на него.
6. We would like the society to treat the old the way they treated them when they were able to work for it.
7. Слепые имели бы такие же возможности, как и зрячие, а глухие могли бы развивать свои способности в разных областях знаний.
8. The blind would have the same opportunities as the sighted and the deaf could develop their abilities in different spheres of knowledge.
9. Мы бы хотели, чтобы все безработные нашли работу, здоровые заботились о больных, а права детей были бы защищены законом.
10. We would like all the unemployed to find jobs, the healthy to take care of the sick and children's rights to be defended by law.
11. Если бы такое идеальное общество существовало, никто бы в нем не чувствовал депрессии и отчаяния.

12. If such an ideal society existed, no-one would feel depressed or distressed in it.
13. К сожалению, мы живем в реальном мире, который разделен на богатых и бедных, счастливых и несчастных, ленивых и трудолюбивых, и нам было бы невозможно смириться со всей его несправедливостью, если бы у нас не было чувства юмора.
14. Unfortunately we live in a real world which is divided into the rich and the poor, the happy and the unhappy, the lazy and the industrious, and it would be difficult for us to put up with all its injustice if we didn't have a sense of humour.
15. Недавно в витрине похоронного агентства я увидел замечательную рекламу, правда я не понял относится ли она к их живым или мертвым клиентам.
16. Recently I saw a wonderful advertisement in the window of a funeral agency, though I didn't understand whether it referred to the living or to the dead.
17. Она гласила: «Воспользовавшись однажды нашими похоронными услугами, вы не захотите других похорон!»
It read: 'Once you've tried one of our funerals, you'll never want to try another!'

TASK 8. Put in the right word order or choose the right forms. Fill in articles where necessary.

NOT A DOG'S DINNER!!

Expensive handmade Italian leather shoes; these are my pride and joy. I own *a beautiful old pair* – or I did until yesterday, when I discovered that one of the shoes was missing. I had left the shoes on my *back doorstep* to do some gardening. My neighbour has a *friendly large dog* called Sam. When I saw that one of my shoes had disappeared, I knew that Sam had taken it. I can't say he behaved *badly*. He just behaved like a dog. Leather looks *good* and tastes *good* too. I unwillingly gave Sam the *remaining Italian shoe* and then followed him. I not only found *my unchewed Italian shoe* but also a pile of things Sam had been borrowing, including my *wife's fur-lined red slippers* which Sam had tried to have for dinner!

TASK 9. Choose the right adverb in each sentence.

1. Farm workers have to work very *hard* during the harvest. But they *hardly* earn enough money to pay their bills.
2. I got off first in the race but managed to come *last*.
3. *Lastly* I'd like to thank all those who made my success possible.
4. We've been receiving a lot of junk mail *lately*.
5. The postman brings my mail so *late* I rarely see it before I go to work. (late/lately)
6. I'm sure the boss thinks very *highly* of you. (high/highly)
7. If you want to succeed, you should aim *high*. (high/highly)
8. I don't think you were treated very *justly*. (just/justly)
9. I asked him not to go too *near* the edge of the platform, but he didn't listen to me and fell off the edge (near/nearly)
10. The boss was angry because the secretary arrived *late/ lately*.
11. I haven't seen much of my best friend *late/ lately*.
12. Are we flying *direct/ directly* or via Vienna?
13. Mr. Stuart is *direct/ directly* responsible to the Managing Director.

14. As soon as I find out all the details, I'll tell you *direct/ directly*. (=immediately)
15. The dancer leapt so **high/ highly** that the audience cried out with admiration.
16. I am surprised that he is so *high/ highly* thought of.
17. I like diving **deep/ deeply**.
18. You've got it all **wrong/ wrongly**!
19. The letter was *wrong/ wrongly* addressed.
20. Let's meet at twelve **sharp/ sharply**.
21. The boy was *sharp/ sharply* reprimanded for being late for the class.
22. Mr. Grant got a *dead/ deadly* disease in Africa.
23. The little man hit the big man as **hard/ hardly** as he could.
24. Lady Charlotte travelled *wide/ widely*.
25. Don't worry, we'll be home *short/ shortly*.
26. These animals live **deep/ deeply** in the Amazon forest.

TASK 10. Change the adjectives into adverbs or adverbial phrases. Follow the rule and the example.

Rule. In Modern English some adjectives like *friendly, lovely, lonely, likely, ugly, deadly, lively, cowardly, silly, etc* cannot be used as adverbs. Instead adverbial phrases are used.

Example: Meg is *friendly* girl. – She always acts *in a friendly way*.

1. That was a quick response. She responded **quickly**.
2. That was a cowardly thing to do You acted *in a cowardly way*.
3. The music was very loud. The band played far too **loud/ loudly**.
4. That was a silly thing to do You acted *in a silly way*.
5. The orchestra gave a lively performance. They performed *in a lively way*.
6. She's a slow runner. She runs **slowly**
7. The singers gave a bad performance. They performed **badly**.
8. She can't control her motherly feelings. Even though he's 40, she looks after him *in a motherly way*.
9. She's a lovely teacher. She handles young children *in a lovely way*.
10. She delivered a careful speech. She spoke **carefully**.
11. He looks pale and sickly. He always greets me *in a sickly way*.
12. You don't have to be so unfriendly! You needn't look at me *in such an unfriendly way*.

TASK 11. Revision: adjectives and adverbs. Fill in the gaps with adjectives and adverbs from the box. Add -ly or make other changes where you need to.

beautiful	best (2)	careful	cheap	early	far	last
full	hurried	important	last	new	past	silly
		quick	rapid	soon		

A SPLASH OF COLOUR

Last (1) Thursday I had a most **important** (2) interview for a job. I got up **early** (3) and dressed **carefully** (4). I put on my **new/ best** (5) jacket and trousers, to look my **best** (6). I had to travel by train, so I walked to the station which isn't **far** (7) from my house. I was walking quite **rapidly** (8) when I saw a man just ahead painting his

fence with red paint. He didn't notice me as I walked ***past*** (9). Then he turned suddenly and splashed my ***new/ best/ beautiful*** (10) trousers! He had acted ***in a silly way*** (11) and he apologized, but the damage was done. There was a big store on the corner, so I decided to buy a new pair ***quickly*** (12). I thought that could change on the train. I ***soon*** (13) found a nice pair, which I bought quite ***cheap/ cheaply*** (14). The shop was ***full*** (15) so I paid ***hurriedly*** (16) grabbed my shopping-bag and left. On the train, I went to the toilet to change. I took off my stained trousers and threw them out of the window. Then I opened the bag to get my ***new*** (17) ones, but all I found was a pink woollen sweater!

TASK 12. Read through the notes given below. Then do the task by underlining the correct word.

Underline the correct word.

1. Being a nurse is a quite/ pretty stressful job.
2. He has rather/fairly a funny name.
3. Jane is rather/quite more athletic than Susan.
4. She stayed out rather/fairly too late last night.
5. That story was quite/rather true.
6. She is quite/fairly a friendly woman.
7. I didn't expect to enjoy the film, but it was fairly/rather brilliant.
8. He is rather/fairly good at his job, but he sometimes makes mistakes.
9. It was a fairly/quite interesting book, but it wasn't the best I've read.
10. This tin opener doesn't work. It's fairly/ quite useless.
11. It was pretty/ rather a long way from the station to the hotel.
12. It was rather/ pretty a waste of time watering the plants. It's raining now.

TASK 13. Explain the difference between the pairs of adjectives given below. Write one sentence or situation to show their difference in context. Follow the example.

Example: afraid – frightened

afraid – feeling fear, frightened; used as a predicative only;

frightened – afraid, feeling fear; used both as a predicative and as an attribute.

e.g. Fred started to feel ***afraid/ frightened*** of going out alone at night.

I looked at the ***frightened*** child encouragingly.

alike (*never in the function of an attribute*; e.g. All airports look alike to me. My sister and I do not look alike.) – **similar** (+ *noun*, / *predicative*; e.g. Our interest are similar. = We have similar interests)

manly (*having qualities or physical features that are admired or expected in a man*, e.g. He looked so manly in his military uniform. She is good-looking but has manly shoulders) – **mankind** (*the whole human race*)

skilful (*good at doing smth, especially smth that needs a particular ability or special training*, e.g. a skilful player/teacher; Thanks to her skilful handling of the affair, the problem was averted. – **skilled** (*in smth/ at doing smth – having enough ability, experience and knowledge to be able to do smth*; a skilled job/negotiator; ***only skilled can be used predicatively!*** – She is highly skilled at dealing with difficult customers.)

alone (*without any other people*, e.g. Finally the two of us were alone. She doesn't like to go out alone. – **lonely** (*unhappy because you have no friends or people to talk to*, e.g. As I didn't know Spanish and couldn't speak with people, I grew lonelier and lonelier. She hated all those nights at home watching TV instead of talking to someone.)

worthy (+ *of* – *having the qualities that deserve smth*, e.g. A number of the report findings are worthy of note. No composer was considered worthy of the name until he had written an opera. He felt he was not worthy of her.) – **worthwhile** (*important, enjoyable, interesting; worth spending money interesting*; e.g. a worthwhile course; The smile on her face made it all worthwhile. The prices in the UK make it worthwhile for buyers to look abroad. It is worthwhile to include in this magazine only high-quality illustrations. We all felt we did something worthwhile for the local community.)

childish (*connected or typical of a child*, e.g. childish handwriting; usually *disapproving if directed at adults*, = *silly, stupid, immature*, e.g. Don't be so childish! e.g. – **childlike** (*approving the qualities that children usually have, especially innocence*, e.g. childlike enthusiasm, simplicity, delight)

confident (*feeling sure about your own ability to do smth*, e.g. The teacher wanted the children to feel confident about asking questions when they don't understand.) – **confidential** (*meant to be kept secret*, e.g. All medical records are strictly confidential. He spoke in a confidential tone, his voice low.)

dead (*completely, exactly*, e.g. The train was dead on time. You are dead right. The instructions were dead easy to follow. He is dead against the idea. She is dead set on getting this job. – **deadly** (*causing or likely to cause death*, e.g. a deadly weapon/disease; Cobra is one of the world's deadliest snakes. The terrorists have chosen to play a deadly game with the civilian population. He committed all the seven deadly sins.)

drunk (*not before noun in the function of an attribute, usually used as a predicative*, e.g. She was too drunk to remember anything about the party. His only way of dealing with his problems was to go out and get drunk. They got drunk on vodka. **drunk with enthusiasm/optimism, success**) – **drunken** (*only in the function of an attribute before a noun*, e.g. She was often beaten by her drunken husband. He came home to find her in a drunken stupor.)

former (*that used to exist in earlier times*; This beautiful old building has been restored to its former glory. The former world champion was invited to the party.) – **previous** (*happening or existing before the event or the object you are talking about*, e.g. No previous experience is necessary for this job. The car had only one previous owner. She is his daughter from the previous marriage. I was unable to attend the meeting because of the previous engagement.)

gold (*both the metal and the colour of gold*, e.g. The company name was spelled out in gold letters. – **golden** (*both made of gold and looks like gold*, e.g. a golden crown; and *like gold*, e.g. golden hair. Bake for 40 minutes until the pastry is crisp and golden.)

graceful (*moving in a controlled, attractive way; having a smooth attractive form*; e.g. The dancers were all tall and graceful. The singer gave a graceful bow to the audience. Dolphins are incredibly graceful and efficient swimmers.) – **gracious** (*kind*,

polite, generous – of people and behaviour, e.g. a gracious lady/hostess/ smile; Lady Carolina was gracious enough to accept our invitation.

healthy (*attribute+ predicate*; e.g. He was a healthy child. He looked healthy. – **well** (*predicate + adv. mod. of manner*, e.g. I don't feel well. She is well enough to travel. The children behaved well. The conference was well organised.)

fit (used predicatively) – healthy and strong especially if a person does some physical exercises, e.g. He won't be fit to play the match. he's been ill and isn't fit enough for work yet.

imaginary (*existing only in your mind*, e.g. The equator is an imaginary line around the middle of the earth. This story is wholly imaginary. I had an imaginary friend when I was a child, I called him Bob and often played with him in my dreams. We must listen to their problems real or imaginary. – **imaginative** (*having or showing new, exciting ideas*, e.g. You have to be a little more imaginative if you want to hold their attention. This cookery book is full of recipes that make imaginative use of seasonal vegetables. Writing books needs imaginative approach.)

ill (*only predicative!*, e.g. His father is seriously ill. He fell ill and died soon after. We all started to feel ill shortly after that meal.) – **sick** (*both as an attribute and as a predicate*, e.g. The mother took care of the sick child. Peter's dog is very sick.)

inner (*only as an attribute, inside, towards or close to the centre*, e.g. inner London, *private or secret feelings*, e.g. She doesn't reveal much of her inner self. An inner voice told him that what he was doing was wrong.) – **inward** (*only as an attribute! inside your mind, not shown*, e.g. His calm expression hid her inward panic. towards the centre, e.g. inward flow/curve)

silk (*made of silk = silk treads/blouse/stockings*), ; – **silky** (*like silk*, e.g. silky hair/eyelashes; He spoke in a silky tone.) = **silken** (e.g. silken voice/ribbons)

silver (*made of silver*; e.g. She bought a silver ring.) – **silvery** (*like silver*, e.g. silvery water/light/fish; silvery grey; She gave a silvery laugh.)

swelled (*past indefinite of the verb 'to swell'*, e.g. The sails swelled out in the wind.) – **swollen** (*past perfect of the verb 'to swell'*, e.g. His eyes were red and swollen from crying.)

sensitive (*to people's feelings; to literature; easily upset*, e.g. He is very sensitive about his weight. He is very sensitive to criticism. My teeth are very sensitive to cold.) – **sensible** (*able to make good judgements based on reason and experience rather than emotion*, e.g. I think it's a very sensible idea to take a taxi home. I am sensible of the fact that mathematics is not a very popular subject now.)

outer (*on the outside of smth; furthest from the inside or centre of smth*, e.g. the outer layers of the skin; I walked along the outer edge of the track. the outer suburbs of the city. Experiments were made to explore the outer limits of human endurance.) – **outward/ outwards** (*outside, away from the centre*, e.g. the door opens outwards. Factories were spreading outwards from the old heart of the town. Lie on your stomach with your elbows pointing outwards.; *connected with the way people or things seem to be rather than with what is actually true*, e.g. Mark showed no outward signs of distress. She simply observes the outward forms of religion. There were no outward signs that the house was inhabited.

wooden (*made of wood; not showing enough natural expression, emotion or movement*, e.g. The actor playing the father was too wooden. Her voice sounded

wooden and listless as she struggled to control her feelings.) – **wooded** (*covered with trees*, e.g. The first Kiev settlers built huts on the wooded banks of the river Dnieper.)

worthless (*having no practical or financial value*; e.g. Critics say his paintings are worthless. *having no good qualities*, e.g. Constant rejections made him feel worthless. – **unworthy** (*not having the necessary qualities to deserve smth, especially respect*, e.g. He considered himself unworthy of the honour they bestowed on him.; *not acceptable for smb, especially occupying important position or having a high status*, e.g. Such opinions are unworthy of educated people.)

lively (*full of life and energy; active and enthusiastic; full of interest and excitement*, e.g. Rita was an intelligent lively young woman. Robert had a lively and enquiring mind. Steve showed a lively interest in politics. Tina's eyes were bright and lively.) – **alive** (*living, not dead*, e.g. We don't know whether he is dead or alive. Is your granny Bella still alive? She had to steal food just to stay alive. He was buried alive in the earthquake.; *full of emotions and excitement*, e.g. Edward was alive with happiness. He eyes were alive with interest. *continuing to exist*. e.g. We must keep Ukrainian traditions alive. Money from charities is keeping the theatre alive. *full of smth living or moving*, e.g. The pool was alive with goldfish.; *aware of smth*, e.g. She was alive to dangers. The government should be alive to the problems faced by industry.

especial (*greater and better than usual*, e.g. special in some way to a particular group of people, e.g. The lecture will be of especial interest to history students.) = **special**, (*not ordinary or usual, different from what is normal*, e.g. As an only child she got special attention from her parents. Please take special care of this.)

shrunk (*only a predicative!* e.g. The sweater has shrunk. – **shrunken** (*only an attribute!* e.g. His cheeks looked shrunken like withered apples)

neighbouring (*only an attribute!*, e.g. We don't know the people who live in a neighbouring house. – **neighbourhood** (noun-attribute, e.g. neighbourhood police

needful (*necessary, old-fashioned*) – **needy** (*people not having enough money*; e.g. They were needy people.)

effective (*producing a successful result*, e.g. Long prison sentences can be a very effective deterrents for offenders. Aspirin is a simple but highly effective treatment. Drugs that are effective against cancer haven't been found yet.) – **efficient** (*doing smth well and thoroughly without wasting time, energy and money*; e.g. an efficient engineer/ teacher/ heating equipment; As people get older their bodies become less efficient at burning up calories.

economic (*only as an attribute!* *connected with the trade, industry and development of wealth of a country*; economic growth/ policy/ cooperation, development), – **economical** (*good service or value in the relation to the amount of time and money spent*, e.g. economical car/appliance; It would be more economical to buy a bigger fridge.)

politic (*only as a predicative; actions based on good judgement*, e.g. It seemed politic to say nothing.) – **political** (*connected with the state or government public affairs*, e.g. He was a political prisoner. What are his political sympathies? Martha became very political at university. I suspect that he was dismissed for political reasons.)

official – connected with the job of smb who is in a position of an authority, e.g. He made his first official visit to Tokio. **officious** (disapproving) – too ready to tell people what to do or to use the power one has to give orders, e.g. He was a nasty officious little man.

****TASK 14. Choose the right option.**

Part 1

My (**eldest**/ oldest) sister's only child is a boy. His name is Tim. Even when he was very young he was a (**manly**/ mankind) little fellow, a (**skilful**/ skilled) and (**confident**/ confidential) horseman, and a (dead/**deadly**) marksman with an air rifle. He was (**a lively**/ an alive) child.

Throughout his (awake/**waking**) hours he was engaged in (worthy/ **worthwhile**) activities, and even when he was (asleep/ **sleeping**), his (imaginary/ **imaginative**) brain seemed to be at work, because often he would wake up with some (sensitive/**sensible**) idea. He was always a (**healthy**/ fit) boy. When any of his (ill/**sick**) friends asked him for help with their homework he was always (sorry/**sympathetic**) and did his best to help them.

Tim had one (especial/**special**) friend – Dick, a much (elder/ **older**) boy, who had one (shrunk/**shrunk**) leg and who lived in one of the (**wooden**/wooded) (**neighbouring**/ neighbourhood) houses.

Dick's father was always (**drunk**/ drunken), so the family lived in (needful/ **needy**) circumstances. Dick's mother was very (sensible/ **sensitive**), so when Tim went to the house, he often found her with her eyes (swelled/**swollen**) with tears. He used to try to comfort her in his (childish/**childlike**) way, but he could not be of any (**effective**/efficient) help to her, because his own family's (**economic**/ economical) position was not a very good one. His father worked for a (politic/ **political**) party, but he had no (**official**/ officious) position in it.

Part 2

There was a ring at my door late yesterday evening and when I opened it there was (an ashamed/**a shamefaced**) girl standing outside. She seemed (**afraid**/ **frightened**) of something and not at all (**confident**/ confidential) that I would welcome her at that late hour. She had rosy cheeks, long (gold/**golden**) hair and a slim (**graceful**/gracious) figure. She had long (silk/ silken/ **silky**) eyelashes but her eyes looked (swelled/ **swollen**) as if she had been crying.

'May I come in?' she said. Her voice was (silver/**silvery**) and, although she couldn't have been less than 18 years old, there was something sweetly (childish/ **childlike**) about her when she spoke. I am very (sensible/ **sensitive**) to personality and I felt that this girl and I had very (alike/ **similar**) characters. She seemed to sense my (**inner**/inward) sympathy for her, and suddenly her (afraid/**frightened**) air disappeared and her control, which had only been (outer/**outward**), vanished. She became a very (alone/**lonely**) girl in need of comfort and reassurance. She told me that her father was (**drunk**/ drunken) and was threatening to kill her and her (ill/**sick**) (**older**/**elder**) sister. They had just moved into a hut on a (**wooded**/wooden) hill which was (neighbouring/ **in our neighbourhood**), and she knew nobody here. Their (former/**previous**) home had been a hundred miles away. I gathered that her father was (**a worthless**/ an unworthy) actor whose (drunk/ **drunken**) habits had led him to

(*economic*/ economical) ruin and constant (sick/ *ill*) health. The girl's mother committed suicide because her (sensible/*sensitive*) soul could no longer stand the degradation of her lot.

I am a reasonably (imaginary/ *imaginative*) woman, and I shuddered as I contemplated that desperation that must have driven her to take her own life.

TASK 15. *Use the words given in brackets in the right form. Give two variants if possible. Follow the example.*

Example: On a clear moonless evening, the stars shine very (bright) – *bright* = *brightly*

Teachers like students who answer questions (bright) – *brightly*

1. Patrick bought his last car (dear), and sold it (cheap). – *both*
2. Simon had his new car repaired quite (cheap). – *cheaply/cheap* – *both*
3. The train always goes very (slow) along this part of the track. – *both*
4. I took a mouthful of mash and chewed it (slow). – *slowly*
5. Please, cut the next slice of cheese (thin). – *both*
6. I wish you wouldn't play this awful music so (loud). – *both*
7. I suddenly heard someone shouting (loud) for help. – *loudly*
8. For weeks two detectives watched the house (close). – *closely*
9. We came very (close) to an accident this time! – *close*
10. The pie was cut (clean) in two. – *both*
11. The sale of the house was completed very (clean) in about four days. – *cleanly*
12. Thank you for explaining the situation so (clear) – *clearly*
13. The outline of the castle could be seen (clear) against the sky. – *both*

TASK 16. *Place the adverbs given in brackets in two different positions. For each sentence write a situation which explains the use of the adverb. Follow the example.*

Example: He expressed his thanks. (naturally)

- a) They were very kind to him. *Naturally*, he expressed his thanks.
- b) He expressed his thanks *naturally*. They were impressed by his command of English.

1. The teacher thought the student was not intelligent. (obviously) – Obviously, the teacher thought the student was not intelligent. That is why he stopped asking him difficult questions. / The teacher thought the student was obviously not intelligent and wasn't worth asking at all.
2. There were a few passengers on the bus on weekdays. (only) – There were only a few passengers on the bus on weekdays so I could get a seat. / There were a few passengers on the bus only on weekdays so I couldn't get a seat..
3. The speaker had not argued his case at all. (clearly) – Clearly, the speaker had not argued his case at all. The speaker had not clearly argued his case at all.
4. I remember his being able to play football. (well) – I well remember his being able to play football, though he wasn't very good at it. / I remember his being able to play football well, he even was a captain of our team once.

5. I don't want to put myself under an obligation to him by asking a favour. (particularly) – I don't particularly want to put myself under an obligation to him by asking a favour, maybe I will think of another way out. / I don't want to put myself under an obligation to him particularly by asking a favour. I prefer to turn to someone else.
6. Frank has decided to spend a few days in Austria on his way to Switzerland. (also) – Frank has also decided to spend a few days in Austria on his way to Switzerland though it will make his holiday longer. / Frank has decided to also spend a few days in Austria on his way to Switzerland and it will be the foreign third country he will visit.
7. Do you think you'll have enough money at the end of the month to take a short holiday? (still) – Do you still think you'll have enough money at the end of the month to take a short holiday? So you haven't changed your mind, have you? / Do you think you'll still have enough money at the end of the month to take a short holiday? You will not be extravagant, will you?
8. I should ask him what he meant by his statement. (personally) – Personally I should ask him what he meant by his statement. I don't believe him. / I should ask him personally what he meant by his statement. I don't want anyone to hear this.
9. Have you made up your mind about what you want to do when you leave university? (really) – Have you really made up your mind about what you want to do when you leave university? You are being serious this time./ Have you made up your mind about what you really want to do when you leave university? So it's not some foolish idea this time.
10. He had the grace to admit that he was partly in the wrong. (at least) – At last he had the grace to admit that he was partly in the wrong. Before that he denied everything. / He had the grace to admit that he was at last partly in the wrong.
11. He will explain quite clearly what he intends to do. (in future) – In future he will explain quite clearly what he intends to do. That was a good lesson for him./ He will explain quite clearly what he intends to do in future. And we will know all his plans.
12. The student overheard the teacher saying that his last piece of homework was better. (distinctly) – The student distinctly (ясно) overheard the teacher saying that his last piece of homework was better. / The student overheard the teacher distinctly (недвусмысленно) saying that his last piece of homework was better.

TASK 17A. *There are many adjectives formed from parts of the body. Complete each sentence with the appropriate word from the box. Note that the word 'bloody' is a frequently used and not very rude swear word.*

hairy	cheeky	bloody	leggy	handy
nosey	hearty	skinny	heady	chesty

1. **Hearty** congratulations on your success!
2. The boy was so **leggy** that the coacher's decision was made at once.
3. That sounds like a rather **chesty** cough you've got.
4. The shops are quite **handy** – only two minutes' walk.
5. No, you can't borrow my girlfriend for the evening! Don't be so **cheeky**!
6. It's nothing to do with you what we're doing tonight! Don't be so **nosey**!

7. She's so **skinny** that when she turns sideways, she's almost invisible!
8. Did you know he's got a **hairy** chest? Like a doormat, it is!
9. I reckon you'd have to be a **bloody** fool to want to learn this stupid language!
10. I feel quite **heady** after getting all those right. Or perhaps it's the champagne.

TASK 17B. Choose which adverbs can fill each gap. Two or three of them may be possible in each sentence.

1. a, b; 2. a, c; 3. a, b, d; 4. c, d; 5. a, c; 6. b, d.

TASK 18. *Some common adjectives are formed from parts of the body. For example, heart gives us warm-hearted, kind-hearted, hard-hearted etc. Look at the list of similar compound adjectives below and guess what they mean. Then decide which of them can be used to complete sentences below.*

left-handed	knock-kneed
double-breasted	slim-hipped
narrow-waisted	light-fingered
cold-blooded	strong-willed
big-headed	bow-legged
pot-bellied	empty-handed
red-faced	dark-skinned
round-shouldered	fair-haired
sour-faced	broad-minded
cross-eyed	right-footed

1. My boss is terribly **knock-kneed** walking around as if he were holding his salary cheque between his knees. His wife's quite the opposite – she is as **bow-legged** as if she had just got off a horse.
2. I used to wear **double-breasted** suits until I decided that one button was far more suitable for **pot-bellied** people such as myself.
3. My sister is so **round-shouldered** and **narrow-waisted** that she reminds me of one of those long thin wine bottles.
4. Olaf is Scandinavian, so he's **fair-haired** and **slim-hipped**, and looks far better in jeans than I do.
5. It looked as if Manchester United were going to return home **empty-handed** until Bradfield scored with an incredibly powerful **right-footed** shot from outside the penalty area.
6. Off we go on holiday with visions of returning **dark-skinned** and beautiful, forgetting that we always come back **red-faced** and with peeling backs.
7. Hoskins, if you go on staring at that magazine any longer, you'll go **cross-eyed**. Now either be **strong-willed**, dear boy, and put it away or give it to me until the end of the lesson.
8. My boss is so **sour-faced** always looking as if he knew tomorrow was going to be the end of the world. And his wife is so **light-fingered** that I have to keep a careful eye on my things when they come round to the house, or they just disappear.

9. Most **left-handed** tennis players seem to win more easily against right-handers. Talking of tennis players, aren't those professionals a **big-headed** bunch, shouting all the time about how great they are?
10. A lot of liberal **broadminded** people find it difficult to accept that there is such a thing as **cold-blooded** murder.

TASK 19. *There are many clichés among adverb-adjective combinations. Find cliché Russian/ Ukrainian equivalents for the ones given below.*

1. painfully slow – болезненно (мучительно) медленный
2. miserably paid – скудно-оплачиваемый
3. wildly excited – сильно возбужденный
4. nicely dressed – хорошо одетый
5. happily married – живущий в счастливом браке
6. bitterly disappointed – горько разочарованный
7. heavily indebted – сильно задолжавший
8. desperately unhappy – отчаянно несчастный
9. highly thought of – высоко ценимый
10. hugely successful – имеющий огромный успех
11. perfectly matched – идеально подходящий
12. ideally suited – идеально подходящий
13. discreetly placed – помещенный в укромное место
14. clumsily expressed – неуклюже выраженный
15. strategically timed – стратегически правильно рассчитанный по времени
16. fully automated – полностью автоматизированный
17. perfectly balanced – идеально сбалансированный
18. adequately prepared – адекватно подготовленный
19. seriously compromised – серьезно скомпрометированный
20. blissfully unaware – находящийся в счастливом неведении
21. mortally offended – смертельно обиженный
22. impeccably dressed – безупречно одетый
23. generously proportioned – хорошо сложенный
24. exceptionally gifted – исключительно талантливый (одаренный)
25. physically handicapped – физически неполноценный
26. formally educated – получивший формальное образование
27. officially approved – официально одобренный
28. diametrically opposed – диаметрально противоположный
29. terminally ill – смертельно больной
30. mortally wounded – смертельно раненый
31. chronically sick – хронически больной
32. indefinitely postponed – отложенный на неопределенное время
33. speedily dealt with – дело, рассмотренное в срочном порядке
34. improperly dressed – одетый несоответственно случаю
35. highly satisfactory – вполне удовлетворительный
36. hopelessly lost – безнадежно потерянный
37. deeply moved – глубоко тронутый
38. painfully obvious – болезненно очевидный

39. utterly exhausted – крайне измученный
 40. criminally negligent – преступная халатность

TASK 20. *There are a few adjectives in English that can go either before or after nouns but with a change of meaning according to their position. Choose the meaning that explains the underlined adjectives. Follow the example.*

Example: This elect body meets once a year. (before the noun = 'specially chosen')
 The president elect takes over in May. (after the noun = 'who has been elected')

Sentence	Meaning
1. The concerned doctor phoned for an ambulance. = b – worried	j) correct k) worried
2. The doctor concerned is on holiday at the moment. = h – connected with this	l) who was blamed m) complicated
3. It was a very involved question = d – complicated	n) with a sense of duty
4. The person involved has left the company. = h – connected with this	o) now employed p) here now
5. Present employees number 3,000. = f – now employed	q) connected with this (twice)
6. The employees present should vote on this. = g – here now	r) itself
7. It was a proper question. = a – correct	
8. The question proper has not been answered. = i – itself	
9. Janet is a responsible girl. = e – with a sense of duty	
10. The girl responsible has been expelled. = c – who was blamed	

TASK 21. *Fill each of the blanks with a suitable adjective from the box.*

devoid	free	certain	inclined	liable	concerned	filled	elect
--------	------	---------	----------	--------	-----------	--------	-------

- Those **concerned** with the political implications of the new policy are very worried.
- The outgoing President was accompanied by the President **elect**.
- I'm **inclined** to think that it would be better to finish this later.
- These buildings are **liable/certain** to collapse in a strong earthquake.
- I was absolutely **certain** I'd left it on the table.
- The landscape was completely **devoid** of any sign of human habitation.
- Please feel **free** to use the phone if you need to.
- The ex-prisoner is **filled** with remorse for what he has done.

TASK 22. *Choose suitable adjectives that can fill each gap. Sometimes more than one option is possible.*

- The _____ child was comforted by his aunt.
 a) sick b) afraid c) frightened d) ill
- They had _____ stories about their travels through India.
 a) unlikely b) countless c) untruth d) plentiful

3. A speedy solution is _____.
a) main b) principal c) chief d) crucial
4. He was taken _____ by the ferocity of the criticism.
a) back b) unawares c) surprised d) unaccustomed
5. The _____ train is almost never on time.
a) last b) late c) early d) stopping
6. This is _____ reward for twenty years of loyal service.
a) due b) scant c) meagre [mi:g] d) proper

TASK 23. Use *the correct particle, conjunction or preposition after adjectives.*
Choose from the box below and repeat as many times as you need.

that	to	with	at	of	on	for	in	by
------	----	------	----	----	----	-----	----	----

1. I am relieved **to** see that they are pleased **with** their accommodation. It seems entirely compatible **with** their wishes.
2. I am almost embarrassed **to** admit that I feel extremely ashamed **of** my fellow-countrymen on occasions such as this, particularly when they seem utterly devoid **of** any manners at all.
3. I'm afraid **to** speak to her about this because I'm frightened **of** upsetting her.
4. It is probable **that** he will prove to be the most likely person **for** the job and the one most likely **to** do it properly.
5. I am aware **of** your deficiencies and the areas you are lacking practice **in** just as I am aware **that** you share these weaknesses with many others.
6. I know he's very sure **of** himself and is intent **on** proving he can pass, but we are not convinced **that** his success can be taken **for** granted.
7. I was interested **to** read that many fans had expressed amazement **at** the result. Isn't it amazing **that** so many people take an interest **in** such obscure sports?
8. I know I should be ashamed **to** admit that I am saddened **by** young Paula's being written out of my favourite soap. It's a pretty awful thing **to** have to admit, but I really am upset **that** she's leaving.

*****TASK 24.** Use *the best suitable word in each gap.*

1. I went to the conference but for most of the time I felt **like** (1) a fish out of water. I knew nobody there and everyone else behaved **as** (2) if they had all known each other for years. I left just **as** (3) soon as I could and arrived home **earlier/sooner** (4) than planned.
2. I've always preferred classical music **to** (1) pop music. I'd much **rather** (2) listen to a forty-five-minute symphony **than** (3) a three-minute song. Pop songs seem so **much** (4) less interesting, harmonically and melodically, and the insistent, repetitive drumming is about **as** (5) much fun **as** (6) banging your head against a wall.
3. My father was a jack of all trades in those days, as **were** (1) all village school headmasters: digging holes for swimming pools **like** (2) a full-time labourer, marking out athletics tracks in the manner **of** (3) a professional, teaching arithmetic to the top class in **such** (4) time as he had free. The **more** (5) he did, the more was expected of him by the village community, as if he should **devote** (6) every waking hour to the well-being of his pupils. And he did. Nowadays one

hears people talk of headmasters as if they **were** (7) accountants, balancing their **books/accounts** (8) as efficiently **as** (9) they can. I think I'd **rather** (10) have been a headmaster in the old days.

*****TASK 25. Revision: adjectives and adverbs. Use the best suitable word in each gap.**

Whether or not we are **alone** (1) in the universe is a question that has vexed humankind for centuries. But we are **lucky/fortunate** (2) to live in an era when the technology exists to allow us to come **close/near** (3) to giving an answer. Up to now, **not** (4) only was a belief in the existence of extraterrestrial life often **based** (5) on personal rather than religious conviction, **it** (6) was perhaps **as** (7) much based on faith. But scientifically the possibility cannot be discounted and, perhaps more **than** (8) at any other time in history, the subject is no longer liable **to** (9) be dismissed as a crank's discipline. For example, can we estimate the number of civilisations within our own Milky Way galaxy? These days scientists believe that in some **way/ways/respect** (10) they now have a not **inconsiderable/insignificant** (11) knowledge of the factors involved in producing such civilisations. The rate of formation of suitable stars – that is, ones **like** (12) Earth which are hot **enough** (13) to sustain life and live long enough to allow life to evolve – is a **good/reasonable** (14) starting point. Astronomers are confident **that** (15) they can assess this rate of formation at **about** (16) one star per year. However, these stars also need to have habitable planets. **Only** (17) in the last five years have scientists found evidence that at least some stars (other than our own star, the sun) have planetary systems. Broadly **speaking** (18), perhaps one in ten stars have planets orbiting them. But we also require that these planets are warm enough to have liquid water, a basic component integral **to** (19) life on Earth and presumably life elsewhere, and are not lacking **in** (20) an atmosphere that can both provide protection and sustenance to developing life.

PART 4. KEY TO ANALYTICAL READING

4.1. Unit One

TASK 2. *In the text of the lesson find synonyms to the words and expressions given below.*

1. Lazy – idle
2. bright, vibrant – vivid
3. fabulous – fairy-like
4. a corner – a nook
5. to cover – to smother
6. to explode – to burst forth
7. delicate – dainty
8. grand and impressive beauty – splendour
9. to stay – to put up
10. true – veritable
11. strange and old-fashioned – quaint
12. uncomfortable – awkward
13. to wander – to roam
14. a large and very good (meal) – slap-up
15. interesting, attractive – fascinating
16. a difficult and important task – an undertaking
17. not very seriously – skittishly
18. cheerfulness – lightheartedness
19. to need – to require
20. a lump – a bump/ a wart
21. a hole – a hollow
22. little by little/bit by bit – steadily
23. a dirty or untidy state – mess
24. to examine carefully – to overhaul
25. to show; to demonstrate – to evince
26. donation – contribution
27. to help – to assist
28. to take no risks – to be on the safe side
29. to hinder – to hamper
30. spicy – piquant

TASK 3. *In the text of the lesson find the words that match the definitions below.*

1. a mixture of sand and water used in building for holding bricks and stones together – mortar
2. a pub, usually in the country, and often one where people can stay the night – inn
3. an open space that is partly or completely surrounded by buildings and is usually part of a castle or a large house – courtyard
4. a type of beer – ale
5. to talk about other people's private lives, often in an unkind way – to gossip
6. matters concerning relationships – politics

7. something done with small pieces of glass shaped like diamonds in a framework of metal strips – latticed windows
8. something having a curving and twisting shape – winding
9. to continue with a journey or some other activity – to push on
10. something that is left after the other parts have been used – remains/remnants
11. small items that are not valuable or are not parts of a large set – odds and ends
12. to refuse to work as a protest – to strike
13. a large basket with a lid especially one used to carry food in – a hamper
14. to walk in a slow relaxed way – to stroll
15. the particular feeling or impression that is given by someone – air
16. to support or defend somebody or something – to stand up for smth
17. a similar action or event that happened earlier – a precedent
18. the top part of the inside of the mouth – palate
19. something that is used too often and therefore boring – hackneyed
20. food containing a lot of fat – rich

TASK 4. *Sort out the words below into the corresponding column according to their stress.*

First Syllable	Second Syllable	Two Stressed
veritable	beneath	misunderstanding
courtyard	extraordinary	opportunity
politics	economy	lightheartedness
awkward	absurd	reappear
winding	advantage	contribution
overhaul	ingredient	fascinating
afterwards	towards	undertaking
water-rat	evince	
salmon	proceeding	
evidently	sarcastic	
precedent	experiment	
palate	nutritious	
hackneyed		
nourishing		
piquant		

TASK 5. *Match the words given below with the antonyms from the text.*

Part 1

1-g, 2-j, 3-k, 4-h, 5-b, 6-c, 7-i, 8-a, 9-e, 10-f, 11-d.

Part 2

1- i, 2-j, 3-k, 4-h, 5-b, 6-c, 7-a, 8-l, 9-f, 10-d, 11-g

TASK 6. *Match the halves of the word combinations from the text:*

Part 1

1-d, 2-h, 3-f, 4-a, 5-b, 6-c, 7-e, 8-j, 9-g, 10-i, 11-k.

Part 2

1-e, 2-d, 3-l, 4-a, 5-l, 6-k, 7-h, 8-f, 9-j, 10-c, 11-b, 12-g

TASK 7. Study Vocabulary Notes paying special attention to the use of prepositions. Then spot and correct the mistakes in prepositions in the sentences below.

1. What these two ladies enjoy most of all is to get together in the evening and gossip over all their neighbours' affairs.
2. Joshua has always been a hypocrite and known how to wind his way into his superiors' affection.
3. Scarlet O'Hara had a much stronger character than her relatives and she could easily wind most of them around her little finger.
4. Yesterday I stayed in the sun for too long and today my burnt skin is peeling off my nose.
5. Nobody expected Margaret to pass her final exams so well. |She didn't do well during the term and we thought she would just scrape up through the exams as usual.
6. What does Patrick do for living? – He contributes articles to sports newspapers and magazines.
7. Who could have thought that the new secretary would make a mess of this important piece of work?
8. My brother is having the usual teenager's problems now, so he takes everything I tell him in the wrong spirit.
9. What cakes shall I buy? – Choose to your taste.
10. What an awful dress Pamela is wearing today! – Why are you so surprised? She has always dressed in bad taste.
11. When Audra first visited Paris, she wandered about the city for hours admiring its splendour.
12. Where are you going to stay in London? – I think I will put up at some small inexpensive hotel.
13. What would you recommend me to do? – To begin with, to be on the safe side, see a lawyer and discuss the matter with him.

TASK 8. Fill in the gaps with one of the active words and expressions.

1-crack, 2-mess, 3-steady, 4-scrape, 5-gossip, 6-mess, spirit, 7-crack, 8-peel off, 9-contributions, 10-spirits, 11-sarcastic, 12-steady, 13-scrape, 14-spirit, 15-mess.

TASK 9. Choose the correct alternative for each of the following questions

1-b, 2-a, 3-b, 4-b, 5-a, 6-a, 7-c, 8-b, 9-c, 10-b, 11-a.

TASK 10. Translate into English using the active vocabulary.

1. old country inn; to be smothered in flowers; to be more like ... than.... 2. to gossip over smth. 3. for 4 hours or so; 4. almost skittishly; to peel; odds and ends of the dinner; lightheartedness; to strike. 5. to evince great interest, old hackneyed things. 6. with fresh and piquant flavour, with the taste like nothing else on earth 7. I would never have thought; ingredients, a little too rich; with a weak stomach; nutritious. 8. a lot of room; why not put...; 9. to be on the safe side; the rest of the holiday; to taste the joys of privacy. 10. That won't do! ; to waste one's time; 11. a dish with a flavour like nothing else on earth; 12. there was no money left; 13. the

more... the more..14. to crack jokes; to be in high spirits; 15. to scrape a living; there is no point in...16.I would never have thought; to peel potatoes, an undertaking.

4.2. Unit Two

TASK 2. *Sort out the words below into the corresponding column according to their stress.*

First Syllable	Second Syllable	Two Stresses
strawberries	sonata	imagination
private	award	contradiction
genesis	reality	comprehension
accident	complete	insecure
puppet	projection	interfere
conscious	resentment	resignation
intellect	composer	
totally	minority	
rigid	directly	
spectacle	devout	
interlude	preeminence	
isolated	contemporary	
	resemble	
	producer	

TASK 3. *Read the interview and find in it synonyms to the words below:*

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. famous – well-known | 16. public show – spectacle |
| 2. destiny – fate | 17. retirement – resignation |
| 3. sense – meaning | 18. offer – proposition |
| 4. merciless – cruel | 19. difficult – complicated |
| 5. fancy – imagination | 20. to trouble – to bother |
| 6. rough – harsh | 21. damaged – distorted |
| 7. to darken – to blur | 22. uncertain – insecure |
| 8. to confuse – to mix up | 23. accusation – charge |
| 9. to need – to lack | 24. to remind – to resemble |
| 10. huge – enormous | 25. effect – impact |
| 11. inconsistency – discrepancy | 26. fight – battle |
| 12. bitterness – resentment | 27. to entertain – to amuse |
| 13. modern – contemporary | 28. exciting – fascinating |
| 14. understanding – comprehension | 29. to omit – to leave out |
| 15. constantly – continuously | 30. lonely – isolated |

TASK 4. *Match the words below with their antonyms:*

1-d, 2-f, 3-i, 4-e, 5-j, 6-h, 7-b, 8-a, 9-c, 10-g

TASK 5. *Match the halves of the word combinations from the text:*

1-f, 2-i, 3-c, 5-g, 6-l, 7-m, 8-d, 9-e, 10-k, 11-h, 12-a, 13-j

TASK 6. Fill in the gaps with active words or expressions:

1-not to the point; 2-mixed; 3-conscience; 4-reflect; 5-suspected; 6-interferes; 7-reflect; 8-dreamy; 9-admirable; 10-suspicion, constantly; 11-resist; 12-no point in; 13-on suspicion; 14-on reflection; 15-on the point.

TASK 7. Fill in the questions below with prepositions and answer them:

1. What did Bergman focus his attention **on in** his films? 2. In your opinion, do many children live **in** the world **of** their own dreams? Why do you think so? 3. How do you understand Bergman's words that he has to translate the words **into** speeches, flesh and blood? 4. What kind of contradiction does the critic see **between** the two effects which Bergman's films make on the audience? 5. Why do you think Bergman felt resentment **against** the critics, audience and government? Why was he **in** constant battle with them? 6. Do you agree that music, films and plays always work directly **on** emotions? Explain your point of view. 7. In your opinion, should critics try to interpret an artist **through** his work? 8. Do you agree that actors sometimes change a film **for** better or worse? Can you give any examples to prove your point of view? 9. Why does it happen sometimes that a film differs **from** the one the director intended? 10. Do you agree that a person needs time to succeed **in** understanding his profession?

TASK 8. Choose the best completion for each of the statements given below.

1-c, 2-b, 3-a, 4-a, 5-c, 6-b, 7-c, 8-c, 9-b, 10-b

TASK 9. Translate into English using the active vocabulary.

1. to be on the point of doing smth; not my cup of tea, 2. to interfere, to react to, a mixer; 3. to make a great impact; 4. admirable, to have difficulty with; 5. there is no point in, to let smb down, can't resist; 6. to make a point of, to reflect; 7. to make oneself clear, as a result, 8. suspiciously, to criticize, 9. What I need is..., point of view, to get mixed up in smth., 10. to stop dreaming, to suffer from lack of money; 11. what you need is..., mind your own business, not to interfere in the other people's affairs, to lack tact and knowledge of human psychology; 12. If I were asked for advice..., to change life for better or worse to resist temptations; 13. not to be one's cup of tea, to watch with admiration; 14. on reflection, to come in contact with to explain the point; 15. to follow the line of least resistance, to achieve success, to earn respect of colleagues

4.3. Unit Three

TASK 2. In the text of the lesson find English equivalents to the words and expressions given below.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. racial prejudices | 26. to reach smb through smth |
| 2. pre-recess period | 27. to make the grade |
| 3. to be free to comment | 28. to play into smb's hands |
| 4. sacred | 29. to be overcome by anger and disgust |
| 5. to brook no interference about smth | 30. to lose one's temper |
| 6. to be pointless to do smth. | 31. to feel sick at heart |

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| 7. to meet one's needs | 32. to display utter disrespect for |
| 8. to be safe from reprisals | 33. sense of decency |
| 9. to matter to smb | 34. viciousness |
| 10. to take pains to do smth | 35. to fall pitifully flat |
| 11. to look back | 36. culprit |
| 12. to encourage one's active participation | 37. to reverberate |
| 13. to be careless about smth | 38. crude remark |
| 14. to point out smth | 39. on any silly pretext |
| 15. to be anxious | 40. to remark casually |
| 16. a mixture of relief and disappointment | 41. intellectual challenge |
| 17. predecessors | 42. smb's background |
| 18. transient | 43. fairly just |
| 19. a conspiracy of indifference | 44. to observe the tendency |
| 20. to be in sympathy with | 45. to occur |
| 21. to be pointless | 46. to do smth for one's benefit |
| 22. to waste time and effort | 47. deliberate action |
| 23. to set tasks | 48. to inveigle smb into smth |
| 24. to make impression on smb | 49. to feel angry and frustrated |
| 25. to look with innocent eyes | 50. psychology of teaching |

TASK 3. Sort out the words below into the corresponding column according to their stress.

First Syllable	Second Syllable	Two Stressed
<i>prejudice</i>	<i>preclude</i>	<i>qualification</i>
<i>comment</i>	<i>reprisal</i>	<i>pre-recess</i>
<i>sacred</i>	<i>review</i>	<i>individual</i>
<i>detail</i>	<i>collective</i>	<i>association</i>
<i>transient</i>	<i>relief</i>	<i>predecessor</i>
<i>effort</i>	<i>occurred</i>	<i>participation</i>
<i>protest</i>	<i>psychology</i>	<i>birdwatcher</i>
<i>necessary</i>	<i>particular</i>	<i>interruption</i>
<i>culprit</i>	<i>remote</i>	<i>disrespect</i>
<i>innocent</i>	<i>uninterested</i>	<i>informality</i>
<i>accident</i>	<i>enthusiasm</i>	<i>continuity</i>
<i>benefit</i>	<i>domestic</i>	
<i>casually</i>	<i>conspiracy</i>	
<i>viciousness</i>	<i>reverberate</i>	
	<i>arithmetic</i>	
	<i>pretext</i>	
	<i>campaign</i>	
	<i>aplomb</i>	
	<i>deliberate</i>	

TASK 4. Choose the correct alternative for each of the following questions

1-c, 2-a, 3-a, 4-b, 5-a, 6-b, 7-a, 8-b, 9-b, 10-b

TASK 5. Read the text and find in it synonyms to the words given below:

- | | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| 1. discrimination – prejudice | 23. slowly – gradually |
| 2. to get – to obtain | 24. irritating – annoying |
| 3. to prevent – to preclude | 25. stage – phase |
| 4. a break – recess | 26. behaviour – conduct |
| 5. a plan, a method – scheme | 27. apparently – obviously |
| 6. an intrusion – interference | 28. a guilty party – a culprit |
| 7. punishment – reprisal | 29. simply – merely |
| 8. orthography – spelling | 30. to be upset – to be frustrated |
| 9. to find out – to discover | 31. advantage – benefit |
| 10. just – fair | 32. only – purely |
| 11. useless – pointless | 33. to engage – to enveigle |
| 12. wise, shrewd – intelligent | 34. to echo – to reverberate |
| 13. to be apprehensive – to be anxious | 35. carelessly – casually |
| 14. to confess – to admit | 36. rude – crude |
| 15. besides – apart from | 37. intentional – deliberate |
| 16. temporary – transient | 38. comment – remark |
| 17. to answer – to respond | 39. excuse – pretext |
| 18. specific – particular | 40. hatred – viciousness |
| 19. far away – distant and remote | 41. to show – to display |
| 20. to look at – to stare at | 42. morality – decency |
| 21. to dedicate – to devote | 43. dirt – filth |
| 22. household – domestic framework | |

TASK 6. Match the words below with their antonyms.

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. unintentional | a) deliberate |
| 2. politely | b) rudely |
| 3. dull | c) intellectual |
| 4. frequent | d) rare |
| 5. praise | e) reprisal |
| 6. close | f) remote |
| 7. guilty | g) innocent |
| 8. to praise | h) to criticize |
| 9. permanent | i) transient |
| 10. strange | j) familiar |

TASK 7. Fill in the blanks in the questions below with prepositions and answer them.

1. Why do you think the Headmaster would brook no interference about his pet scheme?
2. Why do you think the Old Man wanted the children to write about the school events in their own words, in their own way?

3. Do you think it was good that the children were safe from any form of reprisal no matter who they criticized?
4. Why was that important for Mr. Florian that the children wrote about what mattered to them?
5. Do you think those Weekly Reviews were a good way to improve the children's written English in terms of spelling, construction and style?
6. Do you think it was pleasant for the teachers when their pupils commented on them?
7. Could in your opinion teachers be careless about their clothing, manners or person?
8. Why do you think the children saw no point in wasting their time and effort writing about their new teacher?
9. Why was the young teacher anxious to discover what kind of figure he cut in front of them?
10. Do you agree that books on the psychology of teaching can be of great help to young teachers?
11. Is it really necessary to take great pains in planning lessons?
12. Do you think the children who didn't join the noisy treatment campaign were in sympathy with the teacher or with those who disrupted the lessons?
13. Why do you think the children used rude words in a voice loud enough for the teacher's ears?
14. How did it happen that the young teacher played into his pupils' hands?
15. Why do you think the teacher was overcome by anger and disgust and sick at heart?

TASK 8. Match halves of the expressions given below.

Part 1

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. to waste | time and effort |
| 2. to observe | one's progress |
| 3. to brook | no interference |
| 4. to take | pains |
| 5. to make | the grade |
| 6. to meet | the needs |
| 7. to be reasonably | fair |
| 8. a mixture | of relief and disappointment |
| 9. to be safe | from reprisal |
| 10. to follow and observe | one's progress |

Part 2

1. a crude	remark
2. to have no sense	of decency
3. to display	disrespect for smb
4. to encourage	one's participation
5. to lose	one's temper
6. to feel	sick at heart
7. conspiracy	of indifference

8. to inveigle smb	Into interest
9. to fall	flat
10.to play	Into smb's hands

TASK 9. Fill in the missing derivatives in the table below.

№	Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
1	school	to school	scholarly scholastic	-----
2	advantage	----	advantageous, disadvantageous	diadvantageousl y
3	admittance admission	to admit	----	admittedly
4	waste	to waste	wasteful wasted	-----
5	back	to back	back backward	back backwards
6	requirement	to require	required	-----
7	reference referee	to refer	referable	-----
8	temper	to temper	temperamental	-----
9	display	to display	---	----
10	decency	----	decent	-----

TASK 10. Fill in the gaps in the sentences below with one of the words from the table. Use the right tense-forms.

'school'

1. Even now most scholarly journals pay nothing and you are lucky to get a fee if you talk at a conference.
2. For quite a long time scholars have attempted to discover exactly what effects television has on our young.
3. Admitted to Mills College on a full scholarship, she graduated Phi Beta Kappa without a penny of help from her parents.
4. Working-class families, by contrast, are less likely to provide an environment that encourages scholastic skills.
5. She was starting at zero as she had very poor schooling due to ill health.
6. She eased to a more comfortable position against the angle of the ground and schooled herself to wait.

'advantage'

1. Electronically supported meetings not only solve pressing business problems but offer their own advantages.
2. The expanding region will attract capital for investment and workers will migrate from the less advantageous areas.
3. After his promotion Henry found himself in a more advantageous position.
4. Money may be deposited on terms that make early withdrawal disadvantageous.

'admit'

1. The Senator's **admission** that he had lied to Congress shocked many Americans.
2. **Admittedly**, didn't get as much work done as I'd hoped this morning, but it should be finished soon.
3. Gaining **admission** to this prestigious club was no easy matter.
4. The young men tried to enter a nightclub but were refused **admission**.

'waste'

1. The ability to produce waste in greater quantities made this system **wasteful** and it has given way to a more scientific process.
2. Too much **waste** has been dumped into the North Sea in the last 50 years.
3. Don't leave the light on – you're **wasting** electricity.
4. Natural **waste** is defined as a reduction in the number of workers because of people leaving or retiring and not because they have lost their jobs.
5. I'm sorry you've had a **wasted** trip. Mr. Newton isn't here.

'back'

1. Two men were sitting in the **back** of the car.

'to require'

1. The job **requires** a college degree and knowledge of computers.
2. The average daily food **requirement** for an adult is between 2000 and 3000 calories.
3. Further details will be sent on **requirement**.
4. All club members are **required** to attend the annual meeting.

'to refer'

1. We will need **references** from your former employers.
2. These symptoms may be **referred** to virus infection rather than parasites.
3. Articles submitted to the journal are read by several **referees**.

'temper'

1. Jill needs to learn to control her **temper**.
2. Although their love for each other was growing steadily, the emotion was **tempered** with suspicion.
3. Young children have very different **temperaments** and so the style of management of one child may not suit another.
4. Jo's car is very **temperamental** in the mornings. Sometimes it starts and sometimes it doesn't.

TASK 11. Translate into English using the active vocabulary.

1 conduct, to have moral advantage, 2. to take advantage of 3. standards of requirements, to admit more students 4. reluctant admission 5. wasteful people 6. in the background 7. Russian to the backbone, 8. background knowledge 9. on the back of the picture 10. to talk about smb behind smb's back 11. backbreaking 12. to refer to one's notes 13. to display one's bad temper, to show one's disrespect 14 to be on display 15. not suitable for such solemn occasion, smth more decent.

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ПРАЦЮЄМО САМОСТІЙНО

**Навчально-методичний посібник
для самостійної роботи з англійської мови
для студентів 3 курсу факультету іноземних мов**

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